CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 220 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 22, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arrive	Depart
*Yamagata Maru	K. Oguca ..	3,607	17th May	31st May
Yokoshi Maru	J. Kinoshita.	938	26th ,,	10th June
Bombay Maru.	S.Yoshimatsu	4352.	2nd June	17th ,,
Wakasa Maru.	C. Shirai.	6074.	8th June.	23rd ,,
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota		mid ,,	end ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th ,,	1st July
Tokio Maru	B Takiguchi	70[illegible]	26th ,,	11th ,,

*These steamers have no passenger accommodation.
†For Calcutta via Colombo.
All steamers equipped with every comfort are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge, and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Ayahs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
K. AKIYAMA, Manager.
Telephone No. 278.
Allies Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
20th May ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
27th ,, ..	NALDERA*	15,825
3rd June ..	CHINA	7,952
10th ,, ..	DONGOLA*	8,083
17th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
24th ,, ..	EGYPT	7,941
1st July ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
8th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR* ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952

*DONGOLA | Through steamers from China calling Bombay for Mails only.

*NALDERA | Through steamers from
*MALWA | Australia
*NARKUNDA. |

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID & PLYMOUTH.

1st June ..	MANELA	8,303
15th ,, ..	MADURA	8,975
27th July ..	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About ..		
10th June ..	SOUDAN	6,696
29th ,, ..	SARDINIA	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

2nd June	NARKUNDA	16,118
30th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
28th July ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
25th May	BARPETA ..	Larachi and P.Gulf
26th ,,	A ..	Karachi direct
26th ,,	VASNA ..	Basra direct
31st ,,	TAROBA ..	E. & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 149.
Telephone No. 1200.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 31st December, 1921:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 5000 each. ..... Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,794 shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,24,250
..... Rs. 5,62,24,250
RESERVE FUND as on 31 ... December, 1921 ..... Rs. 4,01,79,905
RESERVE LIABILITY OF ... SHAREHOLDERS as on ... 31st December, 1921 .....Rs. 5,01,72,750

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad City	Lahore
Ahmednagar	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Amballa	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Mooltan
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Nagpore
Bezwada	Narayangunge
Bombay (Byculla)	Nasik
Bombay (Mandvi)	Negapatam
Bombay (Sandhurst Rd.)	Ootcamund
Broach	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Coconada)
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Peshawar
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmandry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Rawalpindi
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Cuddalore	Sholapur
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Trichinopoly
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trivandrum
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tuticorin
Hubli	Vellore
Indore	Vizianagram
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Vizagapatam
Jalpaiguri	
Jubbulpore	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Merchantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

A. W. MARSHALL.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. A. P.
Capital Authorised ...	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued ...	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed ...	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up ...	20,45,720 0 0
Reserve Funds ...	17,20,000 0 0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent from July to December.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed @ 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Esc. 48,000,000 $ 00— £10,368,000
Authorised Cap. ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,184,000
Paid up Capital ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £ 5,328,000
Reserve Fund ... 24,000,000 $ 00— £5,327,000
(At Par of Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PO. PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Great Western Building Apollo Street.
BRANCHES:
LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street. NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street.
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.
BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes, Miseu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Funchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vicente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert), Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chisde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocamgique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau. TIMOR:—Dili.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

R. de MEDEIROS,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN,
Sir Fasulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India. Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
231, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Tel. No. 2710. Telegraphic "LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed.

For charges:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings.	200—0	10—(
1st Class	75—100	3—8—(
2nd Class	50—70	2—8—(
3rd Class	40—0	2—(

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRINCES, CHIEFS JEWELLERS AND INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH ENAMELLED JEWELLERY, SET WITH DIAMONDS, OLD COINS ETC., ETC.
On THURSDAY, the 25th May 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of Shah Khengar Valchand and on account and at the risk of Mrs. Kekhushru Mancherji Hiramanek:—
7 Gold enamelled figures of horse, tiger and camel, etc., set with diamonds.
1 Small gold box set with diamonds.
1 Gold enamelled kankawati with tray set with diamonds, and 1 marble box.
2 Armlets set with diamonds; 1 diamond necklace, gold ornaments, bracelets, necklaces, 41 strings of beautiful beads.
One big lot of gold enamelled works of sorts and sizes.
The above will be on view three days before the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAZI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Ahmed Miya Esmail Mohmed, the Mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th October, 1920, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kazi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Collector's office under Old No. 826, New No. 7987, Old Survey No. 1789 and New Survey No. 1114, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under "C" Ward No. 6096 and Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Kazi Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essa Sumar, and on or towards the South by the property of Umar Haji Abdulla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA BAZAR STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.
Under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Memon Ahmed Miya Ismail, the Mortgagor, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indentures of Mortgagee and further charge dated respectively the 9th October, 1919, and the 13th October, 1920, an made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure (the cess whereof has been redeemed under Collector No. 13 of 4th July, 1916) together with all the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3227, 4288, New No. 10086, Old Survey No. 2222-3340 and New Survey No. 6775, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1024, Street Nos. 112, 114, 116, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kamatipura Bazar Road, on or towards the West by the property of Vora Abdul Hussein Mahomed Ali, on or towards the North by the property of Parbatibai, widow of Kusa sweeper's passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khandwala and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE WHITE SUEDE SKINS.
On THURSDAY, the 25th of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Compagnie Francaise D'Exportation Et Importation and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. The Standard Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.:—
Original documents for one case—white suede skins marked CFEI, 651, Ex. S. S. "Delta."

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th and SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day at the above address the following parcels and luggage consisting of trinkets, 16 cases of mill machinery, machinery, bale or sarees, Thans of Nansukh, gold clubs, planks, wooden tubes, trunks and boxes, old clothing, brass, copper, alluminium and enamelware, old umbrellas, ghee, glass bangles, harmoniums, iron sieves, brushes, galvanized iron buckets, English and Indian medicines, cask of aniline dye, baskets of cars, haberdashery, seeds, baggings, cotton and manilla ropes, old shoes and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers
Bombay, 22nd May, 1922.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.
Assets exceed Rs. 25,00,000.
Head Office and Girgaum Branch.

The growing popularity of our Savings Accounts and Current Accounts Deposits is due to the fact that the investor feels satisfied that he is getting excellent rates on his unemployed balances and yet they are invested mainly in or against Government Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act Over and above the yield on the funds, he also get prompt service and polite treatment which he appreciates more than the yield.

Savings Accounts 5 % p. a.
Current Accounts 3 % p. a.

For further particulars apply to—
Mr. Yeshwant Anna Kunte
Girgaum Branch
Girgaum Back Road,
and Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri
M. A. PH. D.
The Shilotri Bank Building,
Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE
3/7 Clive St Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

BRANCHES, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad Dn., Rangoon, Lucknow, Karachi & Gauhati
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company Pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heir if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary
Bundar Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad Deccan.
C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building 33, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
WANTED ACTIVE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.

REMEMBER
"Inkotine Inks"
Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.
Brightness Permanency
NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed
G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite Bombay Gymkhana very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture rich glass crockery and platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, rich carpets, table ornaments, writing tables office chairs glass door book cases, card tables, Electric lamps, drawing room Cabinets, teapoys, Blackwood carved furniture, Chesterfield sofas, almyrahs, chest drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, ice boxes meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc, etc.
The property of M. C. Jiles, Esq., and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge and Lazarus, rich glass and crockerware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments, Parisian and terracotta figures, electric table and hall lamps and fans, old carved furniture, brass-ware, one sweet tone piano, English ice box, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown cupboards, reclining sofa, writing tables, glass door book and silver cases, marble clocks, rich pictures, English enamelled bath tubs, fancy chicks English Ice box with refrigerator, one sweet tone Piano, Dresden figures, etc., etc.
The property of T. H. Dowding, Esq. Property of another gentleman one handsome strong built three seater English Brougham by Morgan in excellent condition
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, near Mount Mary's Church Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order by Roberts and Devji Canji household furniture, very rich glass, crockery and platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, hanging and table lamps, large size mirror back side board, crockery, stands, writing table glass door book cases, rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, fancy carpets fancy Cabinets, table ornaments, one sweet cottage piano combined with pianola, one Cow and Calf, rich garden pots, dressing chival glasses, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash hand tables, single and double bedsteads, carved sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. D. C. Robinson and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 831.

WEEKLY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ONE SILVER CUP, AND THE INSOLVENTS' ONE BIG LOT OF BRASSES, SAFES, CUPBOARDS, COPYING PRESS, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1922, at 2-30 p.m., at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Household and Office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, sideboard, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc, etc.
One big Godrej safe.
By the order of G. G. Nadkarni, Esqr., Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—
(1) Re: Estate of Ramgopal Ladha (Insolvent):—Safe, cupboard, clock, Mehta boxes glass handies, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.
(2) Re: Estate of Devsey Bhanji Ramji and others (Insolvent):—Safes, cupboards, chairs, tables, benches, copying press, handies, Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.
(3) Re: Estate of Trikamdas Khimji (Insolvent):—
One big lot of prints of various designs and colours, glass handies. Mehta boxes, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc.
(4) Re: Estate of Pranjiwan Purshotam (Insolvent):—Safe, Mehta boxes, handies, pictures frames, clock, cupboard, meatsafe, benches, mattresses, pillows, etc., etc., (lying at Bhaindar).
By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of E. S. Hurlston.
One silver cup.
By the order of the Office concerned:—
3 cases silk handkerchiefs 200 dozens in each case.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1922.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ..... One anna.
For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ..... One anna
Post card ..... Half anna.

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED some good and expert LINOTYPE OPERATORS, good pay for really good men. Apply to Box No. 8069, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT HINDU CLERK. Apply to Messrs. PURSHOTAM DWARKADAS New Cloth, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay.
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A R3724

EXPERIENCED MANAGING CLERK wanted by a Solicitor's Firm. Apply Box No. 8074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3763

WANTED—AGENTS all over India to sell our medicine Siddha Kalpa Makaradhwaja and other preparations on liberal terms. THE MADRAS AYURVEDIC PHARMACY, LTD. Post Box No. 151, Madras.
A

COMPETENT SALESMAN for Metals and Hardware by Prominent Import Office. Apply stating experience and lowest salary expected to Box No. 8078, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3769

WANTED.—A BOHARA CLERK, well export in Commercial English Correspondence for Bangkok. Apply sharp with testimonials and salary, A. E. MASKATI, Nagdavi Street.
A R3793

WANTED—A qualified and experienced DYER for a Dyeing Factory in Rangoon. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, nationality, experience and salary expected to Box No. 8084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3788

WANTED.—AGENTS WANTED FOR THE QUICKEST selling line on record; everyone a probable purchaser; appeals especially to shopkeepers, dealers restaurants private houses, etc., Write for full particulars free on application; sample of article if desired, Re. 1-4 (THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, No. 1, McLeod Road Karachi.)
A C3784

WANTED.—A Gujrathi knowing GRADUATE, preferably with History and Economics for the Robertson High School Burhanpure Central Provinces pay 50-5-175. Applications be sent before the 5th of June, 1922 to B; N. PANDE. Offg Secretary, Municipal Committee. Burhanpur 18th May, 1922.
A C13132

MEERUT COLLEGE.

WANTED—AN M.A. IN PERSIAN AS Senior Professor of Persian and Arabic on Rs. 200—5—250 and an M.Sc., as Assistant Professor of Chemistry on Rs. 150—5—175 with the usual benefit of Provident Fund from 20th July, 1922. All applications should reach the PRINCIPAL, together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, by 30th June.
A C13064

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).
A

WE are desirous of appointing a Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency for the Keystone Varnish Co., of Hull, England, Manufacturers of Household decorating Paint "Keystona Flat Wall Finish". Applications should be addressed to MACFARLANE & CO. LD., 603, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
A R3727

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ANGLO-INDIAN Young Lady age 20, wants post as a TYPIST in a European Firm, six years experience. Excellent references. Apply immediately to Box No 8071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,,
B C13104

WANTED—Suitable EMPLOYMENT by a very capable 3 years' old Gujarati Graduate of high caste as a SECRETARY to an Indian. Second language Sanskrit. Voluntary, Philosophy, lover of Literature, with professorial experience in English. Apply stating terms, c/o INDIAN MOTOR CAR SERVICE, Talegaon (Poona District).
B R3759

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—4th floor of a ventilated new house junction Manordas St. and Mint Road. Apply please to SHAH JAICHAND BAGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R3746

TO LET MOTOR CARRAGES at Tardeo, Opposite Adamji Peerbhoy Mill. Apply to Mr. Tulsidas Morarji 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C 3767

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—A large comfortable BUNGOLOW, close to Ry. station, Post Office, Tramway and Market consisting two 24 by 24 Halls one 24 by 24 Dining Room three 12 by 24 Bedrooms one kitchen and a room and Bath rooms. Apply within No. 167, Dadar Main Road.
C R3750

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCK TO BE LET in AMARCHAND [illegible] on BALIARD ROAD immediately [illegible] TO most suitable for Shipping Co[illegible] BUILDING Shops, or Show Rooms, [illegible] possession, Floor; all blocks FAC[illegible] Companies' Offices, near Alexandra D[illegible] offices on first particulars please [illegible] NG SEA. Situated on the premise[illegible] Mole Station. For and 5 and 6 apply to the MANAGER at the u[illegible] between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. AMAR[illegible] p.m. or on writing to the owner Bo[illegible] undermentioned address AMRATLAL [illegible] CHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, [illegible]bay.
C R3483

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 600 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 400, on Ground First, Second and Third Floor. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE MANAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay No. 3.
C R3485

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

A CARD of the Bombay Old Share Market is to be sold immediately to the highest bidder, if reasonable. Write soon to KRISHNAPRASAD RATILAL, Maneckji Vadi, BHAVNAGAR.
G R13048

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FURNITURE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE.

A SURPLUS STOCK of Household and Office Furniture such as Cupboards, Almyras, Teapoys, Revolving Rolled Top Desk, Drawing Room Cabinets, side boards, chairs, etc., to be disposed of at enormus reduction.

ADAM SAJAN & CO.,
864, Nagdevi Street,
Next to Mandvi post 3, Bombay.
H

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Mo[illegible]r Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are [illegible] a way cheapest and best motor accessori[illegible]s house in the city.
JG 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad [illegible]emy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, [illegible] working order, very little used. Will suit [illegible] a job press or district paper having a very [illegible]arge circulation. Must clear to make roo[illegible]m for new plants and machinery—going [illegible]cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Appl[illegible] Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chroni[illegible]cle."
K

FOR SALE.—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,806, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 84, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

WANTED.—LANCASHIRE BOILERS for a Mill, new or Secondhand in perfect working order 30' by 7½' by 100 lbs. working pressure. Apply stating least price F. O. R. Bombay with full particulars and detailed specifications to Box No. 8072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C13106

WANTED IMMEDIATE.—Three, four hundred and sixty volt, electric generating sets for isolated factory driving of one hundred B.H.P.; Eighty B.H.P.; and fifty B.H.P.; alternating current preferred Communicate at once with Box No. 8080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R13123

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS—100 diff. French Colonials Rs. 2-8. 100 diff. Hungary Rs. 1-8. 50 diff. Poland Re. 1. 50 diff. Czecho-Solvakia Rs. 2-8. 30 diff. Austria Rs. 1-15. 55 diff. Austrian Republic, unused Re. 1. The Lot 435 diff. Rs. 9-15. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C13063

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Mohan Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay. New students enrolled daily for Book-keeping, Accountancy and general Commercial Courses. Fees moderate. Prospectus on application.
M R3760

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Old newspapers of "Sanj Vartaman", "Jam-e-Jamshed", "Bombay Samachar" and "Bombay Chronicle" at Rs. 1-12-0 per maund (28 lbs.). Send to SWADESHI STORES, Times Building, Fort, Bombay.
P C13080

FINANCIAL

WANTED—A FINANCE PARTNER with Rs. 20,000, and also a Working Partner for a well going concern. Apply to Box No. 8069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3753

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE D.C. [illegible] DAYTON CIELING FANS ly The P[illegible] Blade at Rs. 125 each nett. Ap New C[illegible] BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., [illegible]ueens Road, Bombay.
R3680

PRINTING MACHINE, PAYNE'S WHARFDALE—Quad Demy, Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOOKSON AND CO., CHINESE HIGH-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES Manufacturers Correct fit and style guaranteed. 10 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad.
T R3761

INFORMATION.—If you pleased to do the independence work or service [illegible] you should write us for the sample[illegible] and management of work at the following address To, Messrs. R. MEVARI and BROTHERS, Mahomad Wadi, Baroda.
T R3644

POSTAL RATES FROM 24th APRIL.

TWO and a half tola weights to be had separately, or along with our Letter-weighing Scales.
THE "SPARKLING" PATENT LOCK-WORKE, No. (5785—f-m) 24s per
Aligarh, U. P.
T 3636

SPECIAL OFFERS.

GENT'S GARMENTS: BLEACHED TWILL shirts Rs. 2-6, Khaki Rs. 2-13, unbleached drill suits Rs. 8-9, pants Rs. 3-15. Khaki drill shirts Rs. 2-9, bleached drill suits Rs. 11-3, pants Rs. 4-7 each, made to measurements. Samples and self measurement form sent.
SALIGRAM HARBANSLALL,
71, Clive Street, Calcutta.
T C13075

COTTON SEEDS.

FOR 1922 PLANTING, including the celebrated "Dacca Muslin," "Dharwar," American and Egyptian varieties. Orders are now booked for early delivery. For terms apply to THE COTTON BREED. ER, Islamia Fruit Gardens, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, Dist. Dacca.
C12968

"KASHMIR GOODS."—"Deneegal Tweeds Rs. 13 per suit length (7½ yds. by 24"). Hand picked Saffron Rs. 3 per tola, Hive collected Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola, Ladies' Silk embroidered leather Hand Bags Rs. 3-2 each, Felt Boots for hill use Rs. 12-8 and Chaplis (Sandals) with Leather Socks Rs. 6 per pair. We supply every thing manufactured or obtainable in Kashmir at Competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar (Kashmir)."
E R3549

FINEST DESSERT MANGOES OF DACCA MURSHIDABAD AND MALDAH.

UNEARTHED TREE-TO-NAME, STRONG WEATHER—proof two-year-old seasoned grafts If you want to enjoy the finest court fruits of the late Nawabs, do not miss this opportunity of securing grafts for your home garden. Varieties:—(1). "AMINA" (Dacca); (2). BEGUM KHAS" (Murshidabad); (3). "BEGUM PASIND" (Murshidabad); (4). "DILPASIND" (Dacca); (5). "FUZLI BIBI" (Maldah), the genuine mammoth-fruited luscious fruit from the late Fuzli Bibi's original trees. (6). "JAGATRA MANI" (Dacca); (7). "KO-HI-NOOR" (Murshidabad); (8). "MALDAH KHAS" (Maldah); (9). "MOHUNBHOG" (Maldah); 10). "NAWAB PASIND" (Murshidabad); (11). "SABZA" (Dacca), the genuine rose-scented connoisseur's fruit, being the favourite dessert kind of the aristocratic family of the Nawabs of Dacca; (12). "SUKHTARA" (Dacca). Price, all varieties, Re. 2-8 per graft (retail); Rs. 24 per dozen grafts.
MANGOES OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN. The Portuguese owing to long residence in this district either raised or introduced from Portuguese—India the fallowing splendid varieties, which are all first-class dessert mangoes:—(I). "ALLEGRA", long-keeping; (II). "ANTONINO", best for preserves. (III). "BARDEZ-GOA", finest for dessert; (IV). "FERNANDINA", best for pickles; (V). "FREDERICO", unrivalled for market; (VI). "PETER PASIND", true, guava-scented. Price, Rs. 2-8 each graft; Rs. 36 per dozen grafts.
Apply, SUPERINTENDENT, ISLAMIA FRUIT GARDENS, Garpara P. O., via Manikganj, District Dacca.
C12967

HOTELS.

THE EMPIRE INDIAN HOTEL,
NAINI TAL, U. P.

FIRST CLASS furnished rooms; suit of rooms, or cottages are available in this first class Hill station, with or without Board on reasonable rates. For particulars please apply to R. N. MATHUR, Managing Proprietor, Telegrams "COMFORTS," Naini Tal.
C13001

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ALL concerned to note that LALA ALAKHDHARI has ceased to be our Managing Agent from to-day.

By Order of the Board,
DHUKBHANGANLAL,
Secretary.
The Muradabad Spining and Weaving Mills Ltd.,
Muradabad.
Muradabad, 15th May, 1922.
C13107

GHATKOPER TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 1

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE, the Arbitrator appointed by Government in their order No. S. A. 997 dated 9th May, 1922, published in Government Gazette, dated 11th May, 1922, Part I page 1095, do hereby give notice under Section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I 1915 that the Arbitration Proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Arbitrator.
C13056

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUBHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3676

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

APPLICATIONS are still coming in for shares of this Company. The Board of Directors, however, wish to hold a Meeting for the allotment of shares on Saturday the 10th of June, 1922. It is therefore requested that gentlemen shall not take the trouble of sending any applications after the 10th of June, 1922.

AGENTS,
The Nandlal Bhandari Mills, Limited.
C12940

WARNING TO PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS

LOST by our Agent Mr. P. J. Kohiyar, Bombay, 1 Order Book, 1 Price List and 18 Sample Books. Dealers, beware of fraudulent canvassers presenting samples without letter of Authority from us in our Printed Form, bearing our Stamp and Signature.

THE KERALA WEAVING CO.,
Cannanore (Malabar).
C13059

NOTICE.

Re ESTATE OF HENRIETTA WIMBRIDGE .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities effecting the Estate of Henrietta Wimbridge, Widow, late of 174 A. Ladbroke Grove, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on the 12th June, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 27th April, 1922, to Edgar Meredith Lane Esquire, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Mary Anne Field, cousin of the deceased, and the Public Trustee in England, the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King, King, and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1922.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C12962

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 22nd May, 1922, at 4 P.M.

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1921.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart, & Mr. Ramnarain Hurnandrai, who retire by retation, but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 9th May, 1922.
The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th May to 29th May, 1922, both inclusive.
R3735

A PROFITABLE BARGAIN ! A PROFITABLE BARGAIN

SALE OF COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

Details:—

1. Lancashire boiler 30' x 7' x 3/4". Pressure 160 lbs.
2. Gin Engine, Cylinder 9" x 11". High Pressure and low pressure.
3. Single Gin Boxes 26; Double 2.
4. Dunkies 2.
5. Press Engine 1; with 12 Centry Pumps.
6. Half-press 1; with 17 boxes.
7. Hydraulic Rams 3; Finiture Rams 2.
8. Opener 1; Engine 1.
9. Lathe 1; 10 ft. long.
10. All Store-accessories.

The Factory is erected quite near the Bijapur Ry. Station and well equipped with 5 large Go-downs and two Bunglows on an area of 25 Acres of self-owned land. The undersigned will sell the above factory with land and everything situate on it by public auction on 22-5-1922. The Factory will be open for inspection on all week days, between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Private offers for purchases at reasonable price will also be considered beforehand.

For further particulars please apply to,
NEMACHAND RAMACHAND.
Proprietor,
Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factory.
Bijapur. 15-5-22.
C12118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—Experienced, competent TRACERS on Rs. 70-6-100, JUNIOR DRAFTSMEN on Rs. 80-5-100 and SENIOR DRAFTSMEN on Rs. 100-5-125. Apply with copies of 3 testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort.
A C13131

NOTICE.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSI COTTON PRESS CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH [illegible]vidend of Rupees Sixty per share will be p[illegible]d on and after the 25th May, 1922 between [illegible]30 to 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered offic[illegible] of the company No. 74-76 Bora Bazar, For[illegible] to those shareholders, whose names stand [illegible] on the Register of the Company on 19th May 1922.

By order of the Board
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.
Agents.
Bo[illegible]bay, 19th May, 1922.
C13136

MOTOR TRADE ASSOCIATION.

(WESTERN INDIA)

WEDNESDAY the 24th being Empire Day a Standard Holiday of the Association the establishments of Members will be closed for business on that day.

The attention of the Members is specially called to the fact that the Annual General Meeting which had been fixed for this 24th of May, 1922, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 25th instant. The time and place of the meeting being the same as previously announced.

FORD, RHODES AND PARKS
Secretaries.
C13135

SANTA CRUZ TOWN PLANNING SCHEME NO. 111,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, EDWARD MORTON GILBERT-LODGE the Arbitrator appointed by Government in their Order No. S.A. 992, dated the 9th May, 1922, published in "Government Gazette" dated 11th May, 1922, Part I, page 1095, do hereby give notice under section 30 of the Bombay Town Planning Act No. I of 1915 that the Arbitration proceedings in respect of the above Scheme will open at the Offices of the Development Directorate, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd May, 1922, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) when all persons interested in the lands included in the Scheme should attend and state their objections, if any, to the draft Scheme and valuations.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Arbitrator.
C13057

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL & LAW MEDICAL FUND.

VACANCIES of sheths G. T. and L. B. Boarders in the above Boarding School shall be filled up from High Caste Hindu College students of Arts, Commerce and Science in June next. Certain scholarships shall be awarded to High Caste Hindu students of Law and Medicine; preference being given to Bhatia students. Application, will be acepted till June 5th 1922, for printed forms of applications, apply, enclosing half anna postal stamp, to H. D. CHHATRAPATI, Secretary, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay N. I.
C12939

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

SUBURBAN SCHEME NO. VII. (KHAR).

BUILDING PLOTS admeasuring from 600 to 800 square yards each are now available for sale in the abovenamed Scheme.

The estate is situate between Bandra and Santa Cruz (10 miles from the Fort) with extensive frontages to the main Bandra Ghodbander Road. In close proximity to the Line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and open to uninterrupted breezes from the sea a mile distant.

Plans and full details may be had from the undersigned.

E. M. GILBERT-LODGE,
F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
C13058

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING CO, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 19th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1922, and the Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
3. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTICE is also given that SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 28th June, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.
Agents

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1922.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after Monday the 26th June 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 15th June 1922, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted.

Change of address, if any, should be communicated at once.
13133

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDIAN UNIVERSAL STORES LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 1st Meeting of the Creditors of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on the 31st day of May, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

D. M. WADIA
Liquidator.
C13134

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of acting Honorary Surgeon J. J. Hospital which will be vacant from the 27th May, 1922, for a period of 6 months.

Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital and should reach his office by 25th May, 1922.

T. S. NOVIS, F.R.C.S.,
Lt.-Col. I.M.S.,
Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital.
C13111

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st June, 1922, parcels weighing upto 5 mds. will be received for despatch from the City Booking Offices at Poona to all stations on the G. I. P. Railway and also to stations on foreign railways with which there are through booking arrangements. The following extra charges will be levied:—

Parcel weighing up to 20 seers 1 anna.
Parcel weighing from 21 to 40 seers ... ... 2 annas.
Every additional maund of part of a maund over 40 seers ... 1 anna 6 pies.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th May, 1922.
C13065

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR FORD MOTORISTS.

OFFERED VERY CHEAP about 250 vehicles as under:—

Ford Cars (Landaulette body) Rs. 2,500-0-0. Each.
Ford Touring Cars Rs. 1,950-0-0 Each.
Ford 2 Seated Cars, Rs. 2,200-0-0 Each.

The above are fitted with BRAND NEW ENGLISH BODIES and delivered free of charge with wire or wooden wheels according to purchaser's choice.

Two 83 Models Overland
One with wire wheels, Rs. 4,0[illegible]00-0-0 Each.
Other with wooden wheels Rs. 3,500-0-0. Each.
Three wire wheeled HUP Mobile Model, Rs. 4,000 Each.
One 8 Cylinder Cadlic, Rs. 8,500. Each.

All of the above vehicles are thoroughly overhauled under European management looking just like a new one, made in perfect running order and delivered complete in every way. The above prices are Ex. our workshops at Rawalpindi.

Ford Chessis, 800 lbs Vans and Ford Rail Tractors are also for sale at very moderate prices.

Ford second hand accessories supplied from stock at very cheap rates.

To effect clearances sale Dunlop Motor and Motor Cycle Tyres are offered at half of the original list prices.

For further particulars apply to THE EAST AND WEST CO-OPERATION COMPANY,

Telegraphic address—"Coperation".
RAWALPINDI.
C13090

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THE TRUSTEES of a Deed of Trust relating to Dr. Masina's Hospital and dated the 8th September, 1907, have contracted to sell to the purchasers, who are our clients the property described hereunder.

All persons having any interest in the said property or any claim there to in, to, or upon any part thereof, either by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, charge, lease, trust, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale and purchase will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mazagon in the Island of Bombay, being part of a larger piece or land, containing by admeasurement 18849 3/9 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Victoria Road, partly by the property of Ardeshir Maneckji Nagla bearing No. 1B/3652, and partly by the property of The Very Reverend Luis Claudino Pera bearing New Survey No. 1A/3652, on or towards the South partly by property of the Vendors bearing New Survey No. 3653, partly by the property of Gulabchand Motichand Damania bearing New Survey No. 1/3669, and partly by the property of Kikabhai Premchand and Mancklal Premchand bearing New Survey No. 1 and 23626, on or towards the East by property of the Vendors bearing New Survey No. 3653 and on or towards the West partly by the Parel Road, partly by the property of The Very Reverend Luis Claudino Pera bearing New Survey No. 1A/3652 and partly by property of Arjeshir Maneckji Nagla bearing New Survey No. 1B/3652, and which piece of land is situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and is assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 92 and Collector's New No. 16326, Old Survey No. 683 and New Survey No. 1/3652.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1922.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE
Purchasers Attorneys.
C13130

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaco[illegible], Artific Corneal Unicer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, [illegible] drams Rs. 2-8, 3 drams Rs 4. Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
Dep B

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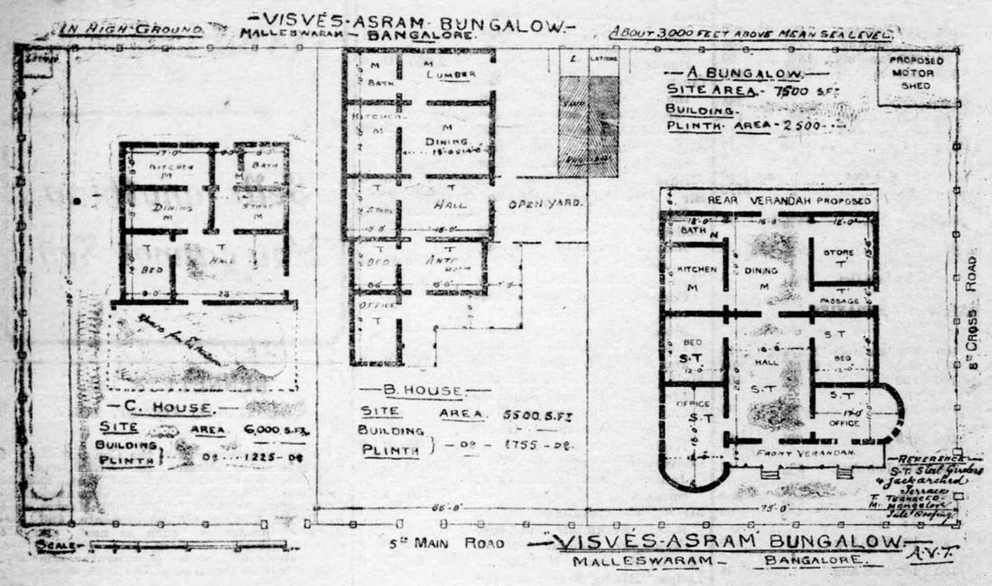
on 10 April, 2017

TENDERS.

SALE NOTICE

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 10 June, 22 for the purchase of BUNGALOW (Health Resort) BANGALORE Healthy Locality—suitable for ZAMINDARS and NOBLES.



Approximate Estimate.	Rs,
19,000 Sq. ft. of Site @ 10 as. a Sq. ft.	11,875
5,480 Sq. ft. of Building Plinth area average @ Rs. 4 per Sq. ft.	21,920
568 R. ft. Compound wall @ Rs. 2-8-0 a R. ft.	1,420
Electric light for A. Building	500
Water laying for A. B. and C. Buildings	
Total.....	36,215

Minimum price fixed for the Bid Rs. 30,000.

For tender form and terms apply to
A. V. T. IYER,
DISTRICT MARAMAT ENGINEER,
MYSORE.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2408 OF 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 28th day of June, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr, 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes, and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.

You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within FOUR WEEKS from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.

(1) Nagindas Vijkhukhandas, a firm; (2) Narandas Anandlal, a firm; (3) Kilabhai Popatlal a firm; (4) Damodar Valji Hari, a firm; (5) Ranchordas Mathuradas, a firm; (6) Mathuradas Manji, a firm and (7) Bhogilal Ranchod, a firm, all piece-goods Merchants, the 1st, 2nd, 5th, 6th and 7th plaintiffs carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, the 3 plaintiff at Kalbadevi and the 4th plaintiff at Morarji Gocouldas Market, without the Fort, the last six firms by their Attorney duly constituted Vadilal Magalal of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Lakhmidas Narandas and Co., a firm, carrying on business as piece-goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort and (2) Dayabhai Hiralal, a firm, who carried on business as piece-goods Merchants at Mulji Jetha Market. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has field a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the 1st defendant firm may be ordered to pay to the 7th plaintiff firm the difference between the contract rate at which the 1st defendant firm sold the goods mentioned in the plaint herein to the 1st plaintiff firm and the rate at which the 1st defendant firm repurchased the same from the 7th plaintiff firm for the purpose of distributing the same between the several plaintiffs and the 2nd defendant in accordance with the difference between their respective contract rates that the rates as between the several parties to this suit may be adjusted by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and that consequential orders and decrees may be passed on account of the premises mentioned in the said plaint and for that purposes all accounts may be taken inquiries made and directions given as to this Hon'ble Court may appear just and that the 1st defendant firm may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit and for further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 31st day of July, 1922, at a quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Kt. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 8th day of July, 1921.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Amended this 13th of August, 1921, as per Postponement Precipe dated 1st August, 1921.

W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Amended this 16th of May, 1922, as per Postponment Precipe dated 3rd May, 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 8th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA and CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13101

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3515 of 1920.

KESHAVJI HIRJI BHOJRAJ and others. ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NATHMAL HEMRAJ alias NATHMAL HEMAJI, and another. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1921, and the respective Judge's Orders dated 11th and 13th April, 1922, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on Monday the 12th day of June, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (standard time.)

PARTICULARS.
LOT NO. 2

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground at the village of Danda Santa Cruz in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District Thana, situated on the Santa Cruz Juem Road, containing by admeasurement 1149 square yards or thereabouts being part of final plot No. 25 under the Santa Cruz town planning Scheme No. II and registered in the books of the Collector under No. 298 Revision Survey No. 351 Pot No. 2 bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said property forming Lot No. 1, on or towards the West by the property of Umakant S. Desai, on or towards the South by the said Santa Cruz Juem Road on or towards the North by the vacant land of Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar together with the Bunglow (unfinished) standing thereon.

LOT NO. 3

PATRICULARS OF THE ANIK PROPERTY.

ALL those pieces of land or ground or fields situate at Anik in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana and registered for Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area Acre	Gunthas	Assessment Rs.	as.	ps.
5	2	2	0	22	5	0	0
23	7	1	0	5½	0	9	0
164	56	2	0	18½	3	12	0
132	49	2	0	33½	6	0	0
141	50	9	0	2½	0	5	0
164	56	1	1	18	10	8	0
171	56	9	0	34½	6	8	0
235	68	4	0	7	0	15	0
251	71	1	0	7½	1	8	0
238	68	1	0	4½	0	8	0
258	72	4	0	4½	0	8	0
259	72	6	0	4½	0	11	0
260	72	7	0	7	0	15	0
Total ..			5	35½	41	11	0
VARKAS LAND.							
207	64	3	0	8	0	8	0
183	50	9	0	20	1	8	0
186	59	12	0	15	0	0	0
188	59	14	0	5	1	2	0
303	98	7	0	14	0	10	0
340	104	40	1	12	2	8	0
351	208	8	0	12	0	7	0
Total ..			3	6	7	1	0
Grand Total ..			9	1½	48	12	0

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31. Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1922.

B. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C12927

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 36 Humm m Street, Fort
Telephone No. 4083

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES PERSIAN CARPETS., & 35 Bales skins, damaged by fire AND WATER LANDED EX. S. S. "WARORA" (UNDER GENERAL AVERAGE-Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Agents the B. I. S. N. Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 26th May, 1922, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at the Sale Warehouse Alexanddra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed on account of the concerned the following goods:—

F. D. F. 35 Bales Skins.
Nil 6 Bales Persian Carpets.
Capt. A. V. Hammond 1 Bale Persian Carpets.

A deposit of 50 percent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage,
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Mandali.
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAORAO BHOSALE
will Stage at
Grand Road, Bombay Theatre, Bombay,
on
Wedy, 24th May 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
MANAPMAN.
Saty, 27th, May, 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA.
Sunday, 28th, May, 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
HACH MULACHA BAP.
Monday, 29th May, 1922 at 3 p.m (S. T.)
SHAHA-SHIVAJI.

IMPERIAL

To-Night & Second Week
A Pathe Serial
JUANITA HANSEN
in
"THE YELLLOW ARM"
with
Warner Oland & Marguerite Courtot
Makes the hot and cold chills run up and down your spine.
See it!.....Follow it!

Episode 4th. At Bay.
" 5th, Danger Ahead.
" 6th, A Nest of Knaves.

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 7, 8-45 & 10-30. P. M.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 P. M.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15. P. M.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

An Unique Universal Photo-drama
"WANTED AT HEADQUARTERS"
It is not an Army or a War Drama, but is a delightful society story, featuring the pretty star

EVA NOVEK

The programme iucludes a 2-Rcel Universal Comedy
"ON ACCOUNT"
and also the latest Universal International Magazine.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Thousands have seen it and Thousands are Eager to see it FOR THOSE WHO MISSED!
WE ARE REPEATING
TONI-GHT AND THIS WEEK
The Greatest Indian film ever produced
VIR ABHIMANYU
OR
VIRAT SWARUP
Produced by the Star films Ltd.
at an expense of more than 100,000 Rupees.
More than 5,000 people acting in this film
You simply can't miss seeing this film.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus,

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 p. m.
NEW VAUDEVILLE ATTRACTION.
By Special Engagement with Madan Theatres Ld.
Mr. HALLA. FREEMAN presents
THE GIBSON
ENTERTAINERS.
From JAZZ TO GRAND OPERA.
also
"BAREE SON OF KAZAN"
Drama in 5 Reels.
Featuring Nell Shipman.
Prices As Usual: Rs. 3; 2; 1 and Annas 8.

THE EMPIRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The Queen of the Films
MARY PICKFORD
IN
Bret Harte's Famous Story of the Golden West
"M' LISS"

THE EMPRESS

Commencing Next Saturday, 27th May.
HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A CYCLONE?
HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A TORNADO?
Here is something with more Sensations than a Cyclone, more Speed than a Tornado, more thrills than both combined.
It's
"Hurricane Hutch"
The Fifteen-Episode Latest PATHE SERIAL. Please Note That This Serial which features CHARLES HUTCHINSON should not be confounded with any other film featuring Hutchinson, and is absolutely
PATHE'S LATEST AND BEST SERIAL.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
A PATHE FEATURE PRODUCTION
NICK WINTER
The famous Detective
IN
"THE ENIGMATIC BUCKLE"
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"HIGH AND DIZZY"
A Two-Reel Million Dollar Comedy Special which will make you Shriek with laughter.

AMUSEMENTS.

LIFE

The Greatest and the Dearest asset of Mankind.
What does the "Scientific" GERMAN Brain say about "Life"
LIFE, A GAMING TABLE.
Why? How?
See our this week's "GERMAN" super drama

"AT THE GAMING TABLE OF LIFE"

A Splendid Society drama in five reels.
Mind—It is "GERMAN"
If you miss it, you miss something SPLENDID.
Also our Serial Sensational
"THE WHIRLWIND"
with **CHARLES HUTCHISON**
Episodes 8th, 9th. 4 parts.
A SPECIAL SELECT DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

THE STAR CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road,

Somal Hair Dye
IS THE HIGHEST & PERFECT
TRY AT ONCE ON
Your Grey & White Hair
BEAUTIFUL MIRROR GIVEN FREE

STOCKED BY CHEMIST & DRUGGEST
Price Rs. 1-8-0. (Solutions.
Somal Company,
Oomrigar Building, Crawford Market,
B Dept BOMBAY.

LOKE-TILAK

Mr. WAGH is now engaged in making the statues of LOKMANYA TILAK for the Poona Municipality and Bombay City.

PUNDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA *writes*:—

I have twice visited Mr. Wagh's Studio It has given me much pleasure to see the several excellent statues and busts which Mr. Wagh has made. I particularly admire the extremely good likeness which he has reproduced in the statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and in the bust of Lo d Hardinge. I consider either of these is sufficient to establish the reputation of Mr. Wagh as a sculptor of high skill. I wish Mr. Wagh every success in his profession.—29th March, 1922.

VINAYAK SCULPTURE STUDIO.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

BLUNT RAZORS Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New handles fitted Rs. 1-0-0 each Kropp Razors Rs 4-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Rs. 4-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary, Blades, etc., stocked Surgical Instrument Repaired.
MATHEWS & Co.,
28 Medows Street, opp. Cornaglia BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 20.

Temporary advance of monsoon in Peninsula has almost disappeared. Rainfall has been nearly general on south Burma coast in Malabar and local in Assam and Konkan. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south east Madras.

Chief amounts are Tavoy three quarters of an inch, Victoria Point,, Mergui Bassein a half, Diamond Island one, Cherrapunji three, Tezpur, Silchar a half, Darjeeling a quarter, Marmagoa a half, Karwar three quarters and Trivandrum a half.

Temperature is high in Upper Burma and from Bengal to Rajputana and east Punjab.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th May 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the southeast of the Division. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature was generally above the average while night temperature was nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature was considerably above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Rajputana but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were above normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in south Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is in defect at Deesa. Day temperature was nearly normal at Surat and Veraval but was higher than usual at other station. Night temperature was slightly above the average at Deesa and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Saugor humidity is in defect. Day temperature was higher than usual at Khandwa and Saugor. Night temperature was generally above the average.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain in the south of the division, Mormagao and Karwar reporting 0.53in and 0.70in. respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was slightly higher than usual at Mormagao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.28in of rain and a few light showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Skies are heavily clouded at Bijapur and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Sholapur. Day temperature was below normal at Poona. Night temperature was above the average in the northwest of the division.

General Remarks.—The temporary advance of the monsoon has given nearly general rain on the west coast as far as north as Mormagao and a few light falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras. The largest fall reported is 0.70in at Karwar. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded over the Peninsula, but are mostly clear in northern India. Temperature was higher than usual in and about Rajputana, and the United Provinces. The sea is moderate at Colombo and Trivandrum.

The temporary advance of the monsoon has extended northwards in the Peninsula but is probably weakening. There has also been an increase of rain in south Burma. The western disturbance has given some rain in the extreme north and is passing eastwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and the Konkan and local in Assam, Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, southeast Madras; and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred on the north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point, Tavoy one and half inches; Mergui a half; Bassein three quarters; Sibsagar a half; Tezpur one and a half; Mercara one; Salem, Ootacamund a half and Kodaikanal one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH OF MAY 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours.	Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 19th	84.5	76.4	69	..	11.97	—1.22
Jask	..	98.5	80.6	51	..	5.72	+1.56
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 19th	109.4	84.6	67	..	1.98	—1.93
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	109.4	81.8	27	..	1.88	—0.02
Rawalpindi	..	103.2	76.1	27	..	12.09	+0.85
Lahore	..	110.0	74.9	33	..	T	..
Hissar	..	111.8	82.6	22	..	1.23	—1.22
Ambala	..	113.6	78.4	19	..	2.79	—3.59
Delhi	..	109.0	81.8	23	..	0.85	—2.89
UNITED PROVINCES							
Agra	..	115.4	85.3	21	..	0.90	—1.40
Manipuri	..	115.9	79.2	31	..	0.75	—2.19
Jhansi	..	114.6	85.6	15	..	1.35	—0.74
Cawnpore	..	113.5	79.9	26	..	2.56	—0.15
Allahabad	..	116.1	84.6	23	..	1.68	—0.97
SIND AND RAJPUTANA							
Jacobabad	..	112.8	78.4	37	..	2.60	+1.22
Karachi	..	104.8	76.0	80	..	1.40	—0.21
Aimer	..	110.2	84.4	24	..	0.08	—1.69
Jaipur	..	112.3	78.2	11	..	0.28	—1.66
Kotah	..	114.6	88.2	10	..	0.05	—1.68
Mount Abu	..	95.8	80.0	22	..	0.27	—1.28
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	..	108.8	78.7	84	..	0	—0.60
Dwarka	..	89.7	81.6	81	..	0	—0.84
Veraval	..	84.4	80.8	89	..	0.94	—0.47
Rajkot	..	111.0	78.1	70	..	0	—0.57
Bhavnagar Para	..	101.0	81.2	51	..	0	—0.68
Surat	..	104.6	81.6	67	..	0	—0.51
Ahmedabad	..	111.4	83.8	38	..	0	—0.48
Deesa	..	111.2	78.1	58	..	0	—0.68
Neemuch	..	110.4	79.8	56	..	0.48	—0.68
Indore	..	110.8	82.8	46	..	0.36	—0.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Jubbulpore	..	107.7	80.9	35	..	2.38	—1.00
Saugor	..	110.0	80.8	21	..	1.95	—0.67
Hoasngabad	..	111.5	80 9	23	..	2.80	+0.66
Khandwa	..	112.6	85.1	27	..	2.20	+0.72
Akola	..	110.5	80.5	36	..	2.33	+0.06
Amroto	..	108.7	83.3	34	..	0.52	—1.90
Nagpur	..	106.0	82.1	40	..	0.66	—2.34
Chanda	..	103.7	84.0	34	..	1.32	—2.57
Raipur	..	101.0	83.1	48	..	1.29	—2.13
KONKAN—							
Bombay	..	91.3	82.3	83	..	0	—0.71
Ratnagiri	..	90.	72.7	65	..	1.50	+0.41
Marmugoa	..	93.8	74 9	76	0.53	2.13	+0.53
Karwar	..	91.6	73.1	85	0.70	3.14	+1.07
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—							
Malegaon	..	108.2	79.9	30	0.02	0.70	—0.73
Ahmednagar	..	104.0	76 2	38	..	2.48	+0.50
Poona	..	105.2	66.5	65	0.07	3.19	+1.21
Sholapur	..	109.2	75.3	59	0 05	7.40	+4.87
Bijapur	..	101.6	71.5	45	..	7.47	+4.92
Belgaum	..	97.2	67.8	71	0.28	8.25	+3.75
Aurangabad	..	107.2	81.2	31	..	1.78	—0.32
Nizamabad (Indur)	..	103.5	80.3	44	..	3.66	+0.65
Hyderabd	..	102.2	77.6	75	..	7.16	+3.60
MALABAR AND CEYLON							
Mangalaore	..	90.2	74.4	71	..	8.37	+1.67
Calicat	..	84.2	74.8	84	0.22	12.80	—1.31
Cochin	..	84.4	73.6	74	0.1	7	7.31
Colombo	..	87.7	75.4	95	0.22	40.76	—4.60
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—							
Madipatam	..	91.3	73.2	97	0.02	4.15	—4.03
Bellary	..	102.8	76.2	67	0 06	4.90	+0.60
Cuddapah	..	105.4	78.2	62	..	3.93	—2.52
Madras	..	92	179.4	68	..	9.75	—12.24
Bangalore	..	90	3567.9	65	..	90.6	+1.39
Coimtore	..	90	7 70 0	62	..	12.12	+3 39
Trichanopoly	..	95.1	72.6	80	0.36	11.91	—0.12
Negapatam	..	92	8 70.6	66	..	14.22	—17.78 76

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 18th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	1,000
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—	
Mid. Americans Spot	12 15
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	18 75
New York, 11 a.m. July	20 40
(As known in Liverpool at Oct.	20 23
closing time.) Jan.	20 00
New Orleans 9 a.m. July	20 01
Oct.	19 73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th,

Months.	To-day's price.
May	11 77
June	—
July	11 69
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	11 45
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 22
Feb.	—
Mar.	11 10
April	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 18th.

Months.	To-day's prices
May	11 86
June	11 80
July	11 76
August	11 69
September	11 60
Oct.	11 53
November	11 46
December	11 41
January	11 36
February	11 29
March	11 23
April	11 19

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTUON.

Liverpool, May 18th,

Months,	To-day's price.
May	17 75
June	17 80
July	17 90
Aug.	18 10
Sept.	18 35
Oct.	18 40
Nov.	18 50
Dec.	18 55
Jan.	18 65
April	—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 18th.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 05
" " Fully Good	8 45
" " Fine	8 85
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 35
" " " Fully HGood	9 75
" " " Fine	10 25
G. Broach Good	10 25
" Fully Good	10 65
" Fine	11 05
G. Scinde Good	7 95
" Fully Good	8 35
" Fine	8 75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
" Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" " to Continant	23,000
Futures at New York May	21 27
" " " July	20 35
" " " Oct.	20 17
" " " Jan.	19 94
Spot Cotton at New York	21 60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	19 88
Futures at New York July	19 90
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	19 68
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	11
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	72 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 17th.

Future at New York	Mar	21 27
	July	20 35
	Oct.	20 17
	Jan	19 94

Liverpool, May 17th.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	May	11 87
	July	11 74
	Oct.	11 53
	Jan.	11 37

London, May 17th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Dull
Bar Gold	4 13/2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 17th

Rentes 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
" " 2 months hence	36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—India and china bought. Steady,	
Interest day to day loans	1 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 17th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. May-June Paid Sellers	57/3
Barletta Russo 54 lbs. May-June Sellers	56/9
Australian 52 lbs. May Paid Sellers	58

Tone :—Firmer fair trade.

SHARES.

P. & O. Banking Corporation	—
Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 42 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold May-June Paid	£ 18 1/2
Rayeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 19 3/4
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Sellers	£ 17 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton May-June Value	£ 9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed :—May-June Sellers	£ 19 1/4
Lidseed, Argentine May-June Sellers	£ 20 1/4
Tone :—Dull, Nothing doing.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	22
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 7/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	58 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	68 3/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	57 3 4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 114 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July,	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe May	7 3/4
Foreign ol Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone :—Steadier after easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C, & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	—
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June Sellers	18/3
Do- Do. June-July Sellers	18 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	19 1 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	19 4 1/2
Tone :—Firmly held, Fair request very little doing.	

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

May 20.

To-day Reuter reported 18 points lower in New York futures, and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 521¼ and advanced till Rs. 524½ on buying by Japanese Houses. From this level it eased to Rs. 520 on scattered selling, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 520. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 520 and advaneing to Rs. 523½ closed at Rs. 522½. F. G. M. G. Broach April-May was Rs. 497 nominal. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 425 and went up to Rs. 427. Again declined till Rs. 423½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 442 and advanced to Rs. 443½. It then eased to Rs. 440 on general selling, which rate remained at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 361 and July Rs. 373 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. It opens to-day with an easier feeling in accordance with 18 points lower advised in New York futures.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, May 20th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	501
" " "	July-August	522 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May	366
" " "	July	378
Fine Oomra	May	429
" " "	July	443
Southern	May June	—
"	July/August	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 19th May 1922.

Cotton	8692 Bales.
Wheat	14887 Cwts.
Linseed	26898 "
Rape, etc.	4401 "
Gingelly seed	770 "
Poppyseed	910 "
Groundnuts	2037 "
Castorseed	8745 "
Rice	72425 "
Myrabollams	1781 "
Cottonseed	16525 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	8064 "
Juwar	497 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	3501 "
Bajra	4452 "
Coal	2531 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

May 20.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-1-6.
Bars gold forward, 27-0-6.
Bars silver ready, 94-12.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 94-12.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 95-3.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 17/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 23/32.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 315.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 335.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 325.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 164.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 159.
London gold ready, sh. 92-11.
London silver ready, d. 36.
London silver forward, d. 36.
Tone of Silver—Steady, India and Continent sold.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.45.
French Exchange, Frcs 49.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 23.30.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 53.60.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 86.70.
German Exchange, Mrks 1320.
Prague Exchange, Krons 232.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59.
5 per cent War Loan, 86-4.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99-14.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100-8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103-12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market mostly dependant on speculative transaction.

The following are the closing rates :—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1410, India 115, Central 36, Tata Bank 17 and Eastern 87-8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2625, Alliance 305, Apollo 90, Birla Mills 82-8, Bombay Cotton 1200, Bom-4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
bay Dyeing 1547-8, Bradbury 1150, Century 837-8, Central India 5005, Colaba Land 2290, Coorla 270, Crescent 582-8, Currimbhoy 1722-8, David 1690, Edward Sassoon 527-8, E D Sassoon 5, Elphinstone 160, Fazulbhoy 1430, Gokak 232-8, Indian Bleaching 200 xd, Indore-Malwa 645, Jamshed Mrg 500 xd, Kastoorchand 990, Khatao 625, Kohinoor 3625, Luxmi Cotton 4850, Madhavrao Scindia 270, Madhowji 530, Mathuradas 850, M Petit 4600, Meyer Sassoon 320, Morarji 6350, New Great 822-8, New City 660, Pabani 940, Pearls 1155, Phoenix 930, Planet 270, Shapurji 376-4, Simplex 902-8, Standard 2300 n, Swan. 1080, Swadeshi 5365, Tata Mill 1090 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 725, Ahmedabad Electric 150, Alcock 540, Bombay-Burma 530, Bombay-Burma N I 160 pr, Bt Burma Pet 10-8, Bombay Tramway 127-8 xd, Bombay Flour 1450, Bombay Steam 220, Bundi Cement 41-8, Indian Cement 290 xd, Katni ord 282-8, Katni def 1240, New India 18, Shivrajpur 28, Tata Iron ord 60, Tata Iron def 210, Tata Iron N ord 53-12, Tata N def 185, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 6-8,

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 20th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	—
Fcs Demand	314
American Dollars	348
Honkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	—
Japan	163 1/2
Singaporse	179 1/2

Market—Steady.

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G., Broach April/May opened on the 11st instant at Rs. 499 and declined till Rs. 484 on the 15th instant. Again advanced till Rs. 495 and closed at Rs. 494 on 16th instant. While Broach July/August opened on the 11th instant at Rs. 526 and went down to Rs. 508 on the 13th instant on selling by Marwari operaters. From this level it improved to Rs. 521 on higher advices received from Home and on buying by Offices and Japanese Houses. After fluctuating it closed at Rs. 520 on the 16th instant. Fine M. G. Oomra May opened at Rs. 418 on the 11th instant and after going up by a couple of rupees eased to Rs. 412 on the 13th instant. It then again advanced till Rs. 427 on the 16th instant and closed at Rs. 427 same day. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 440 on the 11st instant and declined till Rs. 429 on the 13th instant. The prices again advanced till Rs. 444 in sympathp with the advance in American market and on Offices and Japan Houses buying and closed on the 16th instant at Rs. 444 steady. F. G., M. G. Bengal May was Rs. 361 and July Rs. 373 on the 16th instant.

CHEMICALS

The tone of the market in comparision to the mill-stores market is steady and firm. Epsom salt has arrived in large lots. The price has been ruling easy at Rs. 7/4/0. Anilinesalt continued an unabated demand at Rs. 1/4 per lb. There is still a great scaricity, and several consignments are expected every moment. Dextrine saw a further move in the price in the last three days, and the the retail price is ruling somewhere between Rs. 50/- and 55/-. However, lots are avalable at Rs. 45/-. Farina has been making a slow yet steady progress. Bichromate soda, Bichromate potash, Zinc Chloride, Magnesium chloride, Litharge, Brown sugar lead are the chemicals that have witnessed some slight fall in the price. Zinc had slightly increased demand in view of the approaching monsoon. The forward rate is £ 24/- per ton C. I. F. Bombay. Magnesium chloride German is booked at £7/- per ton C. I. F. Bombay. The quotations are as under:—

Salt Anitine Rs. 1-6-0
Salt Antomony Rs. 1-1-0
Salt Glavber Rs. 5-0-0
Salt Epsom Rs. 7-12-0
Soda Caustee Rs. 32-0-0
Soda Bichromate Rs. 58-0-0
Soda Sulphide Rs. 24-8-0
Soda Hydro Sulphide Rs. 1-1010
Soda Washing Rs. 9-0-0
Chloride Zinc Rs. 22-12-0
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 7-8-0
Chloride Calcium Rs. 7-8-0
Brown Sugar Lead Rs. 34-0-0
Litharge Rs. 39-0-0
Bleaching Rs. 20-0-0

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 15th May, 1922 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital subscribed Rs. one crore.	
Capital paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	25,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc.	12,86,29,000
Sundries	97,25,000
	14,58,54,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,70,79,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,80,11,000
Bills Discounted	1,11,04,000
Bank Premises	40,64,000
Sundries	50,34,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Government Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	4,05,62,000
	14,58,54,000

GOVT'S CASH BALANCES.

Cash Balance of the Government of India (in thousands of rupees) :—

	Balance on 1st March 1922.	30th April 1922.
In District Treasuries	5,61,22	4,43,41
With the Imperial Bank of India	20,08,28	15,17,94
Total	25,69,50	19,61,35

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, May 19th.

Theese of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 18 p.m.

Baromet & corrected to 32 deg Fobr in	29.768
Temperature of Air degree	86 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer "	79.7
Dew Point "	77 3
Relative humidity of Air "	8.755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—18) "	6.0
Maximum temperaturefof Air "	91.5
Minimum do do do "	82.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SW, WSW, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind do	miles. 127

SHARE REPORTS

BANKS.

Name	Paid up amount Rs.	Fee Div. be paid Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	Quotations to buy Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	280
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1410
" Contributary	125		"		385
India	50	100	Jan-July	15%	115
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	14%	36
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	" as.	10	17
Chartered Bank	£. 5	£.5	apr-Oct.	" £.	80
Eastern	£ 5	£.10	"	"	87/8
Hongkong and Shanghai	£125	£125	"	64% £.	97
MercantileBank of India	A £12 1/2	"	"	15% £22 1/2	
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	6

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	118
" Chitij	500	500	"	912%	605
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	"	9%	100
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	83
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	2%	55
Dacca Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	5%	65
Khulsa	..				
Bagirghat	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	"	55
Sara Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	59 xd
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	63
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	"	595
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	41/8
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	4
Central mining	10	..	..	..6%	32 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	290 xd
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	13	282/8
" Defd	40	40	"	46	1240
Jivrajpur	10	10	"	4	28

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	293	2625
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	—	305
Appollo	50	..	"	"	96
Birla mills	100	..	"	"	82/8
By. Cotton	500	500	March	106	1200
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-arp.	88	1547/8
Bradbury	250	250	"	85	1150
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	18	118
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	44	837/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	310	5005
Colaba Land	700	700	"	99	2290
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	"	270
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	582/8
Currimbhoy	250	250	"	110	1722/8
David	250	250	"	85	1690
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.		1350
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	"	as.8	5
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	May-Nov.	50	527/8
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	160
Fasulbhoy	250	250	"	130	1430
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	152	2302
Globe	100	100	"	"	230
Gokak	100	100	"	"	232/8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	"	"	200 xd
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	645
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	"	500 x
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	52	99
Khatao	100	100	"	"	625
Kilachand mill's	100	100	"	"	1
Kohinoor	500	500	" 151/4		3625
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	"	4850
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	270
Madhowji	500	500	"	"	53
Mathuradas	500	500	"	100	850
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	300	4600
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	25	320
Morarji	1000	1000	"	350	6350
New Great	200	200	"	46	822/8
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	"	660
Paban	250	250	"	98	940
Pearls	250	250	"	92	1155
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.		930
Premier	100	100	"	"	170
Planet	109	100	"	"	290
Presidency Mills	125	125	"	"	285
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	"	"	159
Shapurji	102	101	July	25	376/4
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	16800
Simplex	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	902/8
Standard	509	500	"	130	2300 n.
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	1080
Swadeshi	590	500	Mar-Oct.	252	5365
Tata Mill	500	500	"	"	1090 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	"	"	2125

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	"	1800	150
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	40	725
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	"	"	127/8 xd
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	35	840

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	"	152	540
B. Burm	..				
T. Corpo	125	125	"	"	530
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	"	160 pr.
Bombay Four	500	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1450
Bt. Burma Pet	..		" Mar-Oct.	as 6p3.	10/8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/5		220
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	142
Marcks	100		"	12	99 pr.
New India Insur.	25	250	"	"	18
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	48
Fort Canning	1000		Sept.	52	640
Scindia Steam	30	30	"	"	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord.	75	75	Sept.	12	60
Defd	30	30	Sept.	61/8	210
N. Ord.	75	75	"	"	53/12
N. Ded	400	400	"	"	185
Tata Oil,	100	100	"	4	45
Thacker Co.	53	50	June	4	108

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

8TH LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Joint Honorary Secretary (General Organidation), Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay, sends us the following VIII list of contributions received upto the 10th of May to the Malabar Relif Fund to be announced through our paper :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Raja Govindlal Pittie, Managing Trustee of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Charities, Bombay	2,000	0	0
Contribution from U. P. and the Punjab and Delhi through and acknowledged in the "Leader," Allahabad	1,706	3	8
Stree Samaj, Gopipura, through Mr. V. C. Jadhav, Surat	675	0	0
Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Bombay	500	0	0
Collections through Pandit Kishan Prasad Kaul, Lucknow	510	11	4
Half proceeds realised at a Concert and variety entertainment organised by the Malayalee Association, Indian Students, Union and Hostel, London	331	13	7
Half proceeds of the Concert arranged by the Students and from girl guides Fund of the Emmanual Girls' High School, Bombay	206	0	0
Collections through Mr. V. C. Jadhav, last remittance, Surat	163	5	2
Mr. C. E. Abraham, M.A., B.D., Serampur College, Serampur, Bengal	56	0	0
Mr. D. R. Patel, Bombay	51	0	0
Lodge "Rising Star" of the Western India, No. 342, S.C. Bombay	51	0	0
Hon. R. P. Paranjpe, Mahableshwar, contribution for April 1922	50	0	0
Collections below Rs. 50	215	7	0
Collections by sale of tickets through various agencies	270	12	0
Grand total	7,088	4	9

ABSTRACT.

Collections as per list published up to the end of March 1922	139,348	9	1
Amount now acknowledged	7,088	4	9
Total	146,436	13	10

PROMISES NOT YET REALISED.

Belgaum	423	0	0
United Provinces	591	0	0
Cloth bales already acknowledged	17,400	0	0
Grand total	164,850	13	10

RESULTS OF THE AMBULANCE EXAMINATION.

The results of the examinations of the different ambulance classes, conducted by Mrs. Ratanbai F. Pavri and Mr. Ardeshir Behramji Homavazir under the patronage of The St. John Ambulance Association have been declared as follows :—

Nursing Pendant. Miss Gool R. Bharucha. Miss Shehera M. Cooper, Miss Coomie D. B. Dinshaw, Miss Shirin K. Master, Miss Rodabe C. Surveyor.

Hygiene Pandant. Miss Gool R. Bharucha Miss Shehera M. Cooper, Miss Coomie D. B. Dinashaw, Miss Shirin K. Master, Miss Rodabe C. Surveyor, Miss Yasamin C. Surveyor.

Home Hygiene. Miss Tehemina Sorabji Balsara, Miss Goolbai Rustomji Dalal, Miss Banoobai Jamshedji Dastur, Miss Parin Jamshedji Dastur, Miss Bachoobai Behramji Godiwala.

Miss Tehemina Behramji Godiwala, Miss Meherbai Shapurji Guard, Miss Navajbai Jehangirji Master Miss Shirinbai Pherozeshaw Nalierwala, Miss Meherbai Manchershaw Patel.

11th First Aid Label, Mr. Maneck F. Mulla.
4th. First Aid Label, Miss Coomie D. B Dinshaw.
2nd. First Aid Label, Miss Goola R. Bharucha, Miss Shehera M. Cooper, Miss Rodabe C. Surveyor.

1st. First-aid Label.—Miss Mehera M. Dalal Miss Shirin K. Master, Miss Maneck P. Printer, Miss Albertina Rocha, Miss Yasamin C. Surveyor.

First-Aid Medallion.—Mr. Rustom C. Bharda, Miss Naja N. Dubash, Mr. Jamshed M. Kotwal, Mr. Rustom C. Taraporewala.

Voucher.—Miss Shehera N. Cama, Miss Hilla B. Captain, Miss Tehemina J. Contractor, Miss Piloo M. Darookhanewala, Miss Dossibai S. Hodiwala, Miss Freni B. Jassawala, Miss Khorshed M. Kheshwala, Mr. Tehemurasp E. Mistry, Miss Parvez R. Pande, Miss Baimai S. Ponchkhanewala, Mr. Peshotan D. Sarkari, Miss Khorshed C. Taraporewala, Miss Mani S. Vatchagandhi.

First-Aid Senior Certificate.—Miss Arnavaz, H. Banker, Mr. Jal E. Baria, Mr. Prabhashanker S. Bhat, Miss Dina H. Billimoria, Miss Lalit-Soondri Chaudri, Miss Roshan E. Coachbuilder, Miss Mani Rustamji Contractor, Miss Firoja N. Cooper, Miss Jer H. Daroowala, Mr. Bhikhubhai Gulabbhai Dalal, Miss Shirin Ardeshir Dastur, Miss Jaloo Kharshedji Jassawala, Miss Gool Behramji Kabraji, Miss Gool B. Katrak, Miss Maneck D. Kavarana, Miss Jer M. Kheshwala, Miss Mehera J. Lala, Miss Dina Ardeshir Lentin, Miss Freni P. Lentin, Miss Mani Rustamji Madon, Mr. Behram J. Madraswala, Mr. Shripad S. Mankikar, Miss Dinoo B. Meheta, Miss Mehera P. Meheta, Miss Rati Meherjibhoy Meheta, Miss Freni Bapuji Moosa, Mr. Fram Bapuji Moosa, Miss Tehemi J. Mody, Miss Khorshed Rustomji Mucadam, Mr. Narayen Janarthan Nageshker. Miss Gool Kaikhushro Nanavati, Mr. Shrinivas B. Nayampali, Miss Banoo D. Pavri, Miss Bapsy Khurshedji Pavri, Mr. Minocher J. Presswala, Miss Gool J. Ranikhetwala, Miss Bacha K. Suntoke, Mr. Rustom D. Talati, Mr. Homay Pherozeshaw Umrigar, Mr. Homay Davroji Unwala, Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Unwala, Miss Naja F. Ladia

AUCTION SALE OF ELEPHANTS.

PALGHAT, May 20.

An auction sale of 31 elephants at which Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present, began yesterday afternoon when the Government realised Rs. 94,000. The Maharajah of Bharatpur was the largest purchaser having bought eight animals. A baby elephant named after their Excellencies Willingdou, was sold for Rs. 2,650.

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Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Wednesday the 31st May, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.
The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

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3. RAJA LALTA PRASAD SAHIB, Rai Bahadur, Pilibhit.
4. RAI BAHADUR SETH CHIRANJI LAL BAGLA, Banker, Hon. Magistrate, Chairman Municipal Board and Rais Hathras, Proprietor of the firm of Harnand Rai Phul Chand, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
5. RAI BAHADUR SETH TIKAM CHAND, Banker and Rais, Ajmere.
6. RAI BAHADUR L. AMBA PRASAD, Hon. Magistrate and Rais, Delhi.
7. RAI BAHADUR SAHU PURSHOTTAM SARAN, Banker and Rais, Moradabad.
8. RAI BAHADUR SAHU RAM SARUP, Banker and Zimindar, Pilibhit.
9. RAI SAHIB SETH JOY LALL, Banker and Rais, Bhiwani, and Proprietor of the firm of Ram Narain Joy Lall, 76, Cotton Street, Calcutta.
10. RAI SAHIB L. PARAS DAS JAIN, Government Treasurer, Hon. Magistrate, Banker and Rais, Delhi
11. DR. D. R. VARMA, Specialist in Eugenics, Managing Director of the International Ayurvedic Co., Ltd., Delhi.

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N.B.—(1) Dr. D. R. Varma being a Specialist in Eugenics, undertakes and cures cases of sterility both in men and women. Childless princes and rich people may communicate direct with him. All correspondence regarding treatment kept strictly confidential.
(2) Respectable Agents and experienced Vaids required all over India.

SUN, MOON AND TI

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurence.

DEATH.

SURYAKANT—Most beloved son of Mohanlal Maganlal Desai, B.A., LL.B., aged twelve, died at Surat at 7 p.m. on Saturday, 20th instant. Deeply mourned.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The Mandvi Khadi and Swadeshi Goods Exhibition will remain open till Sunday, the 28th May, 1922. At 9 p.m. to-day a public meeting will be held in the compound of the Exhibition. Mr. B. N. Motivalla will preside.

COLLECTION OF HAND-SPUN YARN.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is arranging to have a central weaving institute for Bombay, and has asked the District Congress Committees to collect hand-spun yarn for weaving into Khaddar. Those who are spinning with Charka in the "G" Ward are requested to take their hand-spun yarn to the Congress Committee Office (opposite Hasauli Tank), Dadar, for sale or getting it woven. Further particulars can be had of the Secretaries who can be seen in the office between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

A notification issued by the Telegraph Office, states that National Cash Registers will be brought into use at the Public Counter of the Central Telegraph Office on 24-5-1922 for the issue of receipts to senders of telegrams, who have no deposits and pay for the same in cash. This will obviate the need of stamping telegrams and expedite work at the Counter. Special telegram forms will be issued to senders on application.

A MOTAR CAR MISSING.

Kalyanji Valji, residing at Princess Street, reports that his driver John Almeda left his motor car No. 5737 in his garage at Fanaswadi at 7 p.m. and went home. On going to the garage the next morning, the cleaner, Marshall, found the garage open and the car missing. The car as valued at Rs. 6,500.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

Jetha Pershotam, residing at Supariabaug Road, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments to the value of Rs. 2,600 from a trunk in his room which was forced open during his absence.

MANDVI EXHIBITION.

The Mandvi Khadi and Swadeshi Goods Exhibition is attended by people day and night. Time between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. to-day is reserved for women only.

BYCULLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

In response to a requisition signed by some members of the Byculla Congress Committee to call a meeting of the general body for considering certain resolutions sent by them, re. certain remarks made at the last meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee regarding the budget proposals of the Byculla Committee, an extraordinary general meeting has been convened on the 24th instant (Wednesday) in the Girls' School compound (Kamatipura Bazaar Road), at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

BHIL SITUATION.

GRIEVANCES LISTENED TO.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May, 21.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has received the following telegram from the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana:—Your telegram of 19th inst. His Highness is at Rohira personally hearing grievances of the Grassias. The result of his intervention is not likely to be known for some days. Meantime all is quiet.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AGAINST TATA BANK.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED.

LUCKNOW, May 20.

Before Khan Bahadur Mohamed Shafi, City Magistrate, a complaint has been filed by the Tata Bank against Pannalal, a Mahajan, for alleged defamation. It is alleged that during certain civil proceedings, certain bank shares were offered by judgment to the debtor as deposit. Pannalal is alleged to have refused to accept shares from any bank and is alleged to have made a statement to the effect that the Tata Bank had failed. It is alleged the Sub-Judge shortly after, went to the Bank to withdraw his money and about Rs. 2 lakhs were withdrawn from the Bank. Pannalal was served with a notice claiming damages, and also criminal complaint for the alleged defamation was filed. Hearing was adjourned to the 23rd instant. Mr. St. John Jackson appears for the Bank and Mr. R. F. Bahadurji and H. C. Dutt for Pannalal.

MR. G. DESHPANDE.

TAKEN TO BELGAUM TO BE RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, May 20.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande of Belgaum who was to be released from Yeravada Jail on Monday, the 22nd instant on the expiry of his term of imprisonment, was taken to Belgaum by to-day's morning passenger train.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

PRINCIPLE OF APPOINTMENTS.

(By a Legal Correspondent.)

"We have not been able to work the reforms in the way they should have been worked, not for faults of our own but for reasons beyond our control."—Sir Sankaran Nair (speech at the South Indian Liberal Federation).

If one were asked, whether he be a co-operator, liberal, democrat or even an official of standing, whether the Reforms introduced by the Montford Scheme are a success, the invariable reply would be an emphatic "No" and if a reason were asked for, the only rational reply would be almost in the words of the late legal member of the Viceroy's Council, of Martial Law regime fame. If, however, an honest student of current politics were put this question, his reply invariably would be that never in the history of the British Rule in India were the bureaucracy more irresponsible to the people of India than they are now. Now I will illustrate my point with a single instance. The appointment of the magistracy in the city of Bombay is done without regard to public feeling or sentiment, or the interests of the bar. In fact, so far, with one or two exceptions, the appointments are made in as arbitrary and irresponsible a manner as would do justice to a Clive or a Warren Hastings, though to their credit let me say that if they were living in the present century I think they would have worked more consistently with the spirit of the age. At one appointment in particular a few years ago there was a flutter of indignation from the public and the press owing to some irresponsible utterances against the Home Rulers by the learned luminary in question and withal the appointment was made not because the gentleman was fitted for the post but, to quote the words of Sir Sankaran Nair, "for reasons beyond our control." In the appointment of the magistracy one has to remember that in the courts of law are revealed and dragged into the light of the day many aspects of the comedy and tragedy that form the daily life of men of a peculiar class. The personnel therefore, should be selected from among those fitted by a long apprentice-at the Police Court bar and versed so to say in the tricks of the Police Court trade. Tout experience knowledge of crimes and criminals and skill in dealing with them is necessary for those who are appointed as Magistrates, but unfortunately the policy pursued at present is the appointment by a system of nomination from the members of the High Court Bar who do not answer the necessary qualifications referred to above.

Of course, Mr. D. N. Khandalawala is the exception to this rule. He has given far more satisfactory account of himself than the public expected of him. A more straightforward and impartial magistrate never sat before on the bench at Mazagaon Police Court. But even he on principle would admit the justice of the cause and the injustice meted out to the local police bar when fresh men from the High Court are imported to the Police Court bench. That a Magistrate should be well versed in the trick of the Police Court trade could not be better illustrated than by the case recently decided by the High Court in what is commonly called Bombay Bank Fraud Case. All the credit is due to the far reaching intelligence of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, who in spite of the formal hushing up of the case by the powers that be who were responsible for its investigation, did not allow the withdrawal, insisted on the prosecution of the case and finally saw that justice was vindicated.

To add insult to injury, rumour has it that the Government proposes to appoint a European Barrister as Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. I have there is no truth in the rumour that Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalward, who has shown his grit and mettle by his vast and extensive experience of crimes and criminals and criminal law, who answers all the qualifications for a successful magistrate and who has earned the confidence of the public by his impartial and fair justice, is to be succeeded by a European barrister from the High Court. Rao Bahadur Setalwad's confirmation as Chief Presidency Magistrate is long overdue and I hope that Government will even now confirm him in the post. But if Government propose, as I hear, to transfer him out of Bombay, I hope they will spare themselves from being charged with pursuing a policy not befitting true statesmenship and confirm Mr. Frank Olivera as the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who, after sacrificing a large and lucrative practice at the bar, has worked his own way to the topmost rung of the judicial ladder and won a reputation for legal acumen and judicial experience accompanied by a quiet dignity worthy of the best traditions of the bench. During his ten years of service on the bench not one judgment of his court has been traversed by a higher tribunal. For many years it has been a tradition that "Olivera's judgments are never reversed." When there are capable men already existing like Rao Bahadur Setalwad and Mr. Frank Olivera, logic and consistency urge that to import fresh men from outside would be both unwise and unstatesmanlike. With the education of public opinion it is the duty of the Government to be more responsive to the thoughts and feelings of the newer life that reveals itself on all sides and let it not be repeated in this presidency that "We have not been able to work the reforms in the way should have been worked, not for faults of our own but for reasons beyond our control."

EX-ARMY MAN'S LAPSE.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Klien charged one J. Creig, an ex-army man, with cheating Messrs. Hoare and Company.

The prosecution story was that on the 25th of December last, the accused came to the shop under an assumed name and purchased shirts, collars and ties worth Rs. 58-4. He then gave a cheque, which on being presented to the bank was dishonoured. There were three similar cases against the accused which were tried together by the Magistrate, but the judgment was postponed as the accused said he was employed in the army some time ago and suffering from shell-shock. The police made enquiries and found out that the accused had a previous conviction at Basrah while he was in the army, and the medical board has certified that the accused's action was not affected by shell-shock but by alcohol.

On being questioned the accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The accused was next charged by the G. I. P. Railway Police with escaping from lawful custody.

Mr. W. Hume, a driver in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, said that the accused was employed some months back in the City Police as a Sergeant and was doing duty at Nagpada. On the 1st of February, 1921, he escorted the accused from the Byculla Jail to the Victoria Terminus where he wanted to see someone in connection with his case. The accused took him to the engineer's office and asked him (witness) to stand outside. The accused went in and escaped from the rear staircase. The witness lost his job on account of this incident.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that he was sorry that the witness had lost his job.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment on the first three charges of cheating, two months' rigorous imprisonment in the present case of cheating and three months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from lawful custody. In all, the accused was sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment.

A THIEVING SERVANT.

Before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Deputy Inspector McKelvie charged Kasiram Gopal (30) with committing thefts of cutlery, etc., belonging to four different complainants residing at Colaba.

It appeared from evidence that the accused went to Mrs. Jukes, residing at Colaba on the first instant and applied for a place as a domestic servant. He produced a number of certificates of character. He was engaged but the same day he disappeared with some cutlery.

Next day he went to Mr. E. I. Hocks and was engaged as a servant. Here too after a few hours' service he absconded with some cutlery belonging to his master. In the course of the week the accused played the same trick with several others. One day however a lady who was one victimized by the accused happened to be at the place where he applied for a post and he was arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty on all the four charges and was sentenced to two years and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUCCESSFULL S. P. C. A PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before a bench of Honorary Magistrates, one Gulam Mahomed, a Victoria driver was charged by Dr. Uttanwalla of the S. P. C. A. with cruelly ill-treating his horse. The evidence showed that Dr. Uttanwalla saw the accused driving his victoria at full gallop and all the while he was cruelly whipping the horse. In spite of the warning the accused continued whipping the animal and drove away. His number was recorded by Dr. Uttanwalla. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

CORONER'S COURT.

A HINDU WOMAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

A Hindu woman named Bheemabai, aged about fifty, residing at Mahim, was walking down the Lady Jamshedji Road on the left hand side at 5-30 a.m. on the 18th instant. A motor car was going in the same direction and when the car was almost level with her, Bheema ran towards the right without looking to the rear. She caught the badge of the radiator and was knocked down. The car was immediately stopped and the woman was so tightly wedged under the car that it had to be elevated by the jack to get her out. She was unconscious and was attended by a doctor on the spot and was removed in the same car to the J. J. Hospital where her skull was found to have been fractured and she died in the evening.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday morning touching the death of Bheemabai when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

VICTIMS OF OPIUM POISONING.

A Hindu widow named Tanibai, aged about 20, had been living at Mazagon and worked in a flour mill. On the morning of the 18th instant she complained of not feeling well and wished to be sent to a hospital. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she appeared to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and died ten minutes after admission.

Another incident of opium poisoning was revealed in a case in which a Hindu married woman named Hansabai, aged about thirty-two, residing with her husband Dharsi Deoji at DeLisle Road. According to her husband, she had not been right in her mind for nearly two months. She had fever yesterday and was seen by a doctor who advised her removal to a hospital, as he found symptoms of opium poisoning and was unconscious. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died a few hours later.

The third case was that of one Maneklal Girdhar, aged about forty, who lived at Bhuleshwar. On the morning of the 18th instant, he was found lying ill in his room and on being questioned said that he was tired of life and that he had taken opium. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where on admission he was found to be in a moribund condition and died within five minutes.

"CAPRICIOUS JUSTICE."

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent the criticism in your issue of the 17th instant on the sentence passed by the Third Presidency Magistrate on Mangaldas Vakhatchand, the correct facts, which can be ascertained from the Record of the Court, are.

There were two distinct cases for Rs. 15,000/- each before the Court, and not one as incorrectly stated in the criticism.

In the first case Mangaldas was convicted on two charges, viz., abetment of forgery for the purpose of cheating, and abetment of cheating, and was given two years on each charge with a fine of Rs. 500/- on each charge, and six months for each default.

In the second case also, Mangaldas was convicted on two charges as in the first case, and was given two years and a fine of Rs. 500/- on the first charge and one year and a fine of Rs. 500/- on the second charge, with imprisonments as in the first case in default of payment of fines.

Thus, in the *first* case he was given 4 years' substantive punishment on two charges, and in the second he was given three years' substantive punishment also on two charges.

From the above facts you will see that your statement that "the amount actually involved was a little less than Rs. 2,000/-" is incorrect, as, against Rs. 30,000/-, Rs. 13,265/- only were recovered.—Yours, etc.

Bombay May 20.

A. J. D.

BOMBAY TRAM FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondents, in your issue of the 20th inst. have rightly protested against the proposed increase in Tram Fares. When the Tramway Company makes handsome profits and is able to declare dividends, why should they profiteer?

An increase in rates is tantamount to profiteering, and it is hoped the already unpopular City Father will not add to his unpopularity by sanctioning the increase, when the application for revision in tram fares comes up for consideration.—Yours, etc.

P. C. CHACHA.

Bombay, May, 20.

MR. SASTRI'S ARRIVAL AT MADURA

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 20.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri who left Madras in connection with his dominion tour arrived at Madura by to-day's mail where he was received by a number of moderates and garlanded. He will leave Madura for Colombo en route to Australia to-morrow.

PREMIER'S RETURN.

WONDERFUL RECEPTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 21.

A huge crowd, including two hundred Members of Parliament, gave Mr. Lloyd George a wonderful reception on his arrival at Victoria Station from Genoa. Lord Chamberlain was among the first to extend his congratulations and he conveyed a message from King welcoming the Prime Minister home.

The popular greetings were continued along the route from the station to the Downing Street, where another series of informal receptions were held attended by the Cabinet Ministers and others.

Describing to an interviewer how the Non-Aggression Pact was adopted as one of the most remarkable scenes which he had ever witnessed. Mr. Lloyd George said:—"I stood first. Each member from the Dominions then stood. Then the representative of India and then each nation in the alphabetical order stood and made a solemn declaration that they felt confident that a permanent peace would be established."

REPARATIONS FROM GERMANY.

AMOUNT COLLECTED UNDER CUSTOMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.

London.—It is announced that from 1st April, 1921 to 31st March of this year, £3,860,000 sterling was collected by the Commissioners of Customs under the German Reparations Recovery Act of which £3,104,000 sterling was paid to the Exchequer on account of the costs of the British Army of occupation, leaving a balance of £576,000 in the hands of the Paymaster General.

A NEW BANK

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.

A new bank entitled Barclay's Bank (Overseas) with a capital of £1,350,000 sterling has been registered to carry on business of Cox and Company (France). Barclay's Bank is the Chief shareholder on the new concern and other shareholders include the National Bank of South Africa, the British Bank of South Africa, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Athens.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

RESULTS OF COUNTIES' MATCHES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 19.

The following are the results of County matches:—

Middlesex beat Gloucestershire at Lords, by 3 wickets. (In the first Middlesex innings. Parker took 6 wickets for 62 and in their second, Bruce scored 84.)

At Leyton, Essex lost to Notts by 3 wickets. (Richmond took 6 wickets for 64 and 7 for 63 in the Essex first and second innings, respectively. George Gunn made 109 in Notts' first innings and Whysall 92 in their second.)

Somerset beat Kent on the first innings at Tonbridge. (For the latter, Wolley scored 102 in the second innings and in Somerset's first innings, Considine scored 91.)

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire at Derby at 251 runs. (For Yorkshiremen, Roy Kilner made 90 in the second innings and Waddington took 4 for 26 and 7 for 31 in the Derbyshire innings, respectively.)

MR. L. GEORGE DEPARTS FOR ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 20.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George has arrived here, and at once continued journey to England without alighting. He was met at the station by Lord Hardinge, the British Ambassador.

PRESENT SITUATION.

JOINT DELIBERATIONS OF CONGRESS AMD KHILAFAT COMMITTEES.

ALLAHABAD, May 20.

The Joint meeting to-day of U. P. Provincial Congress and Khilafat Committees was attended by about four hundred members and workers from nearly every district. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya attended and addressed the meeting at length Mrs. Motilal Nehru presided. The present situation and future programme was discussed but no definite decision has yet been arrived at. Discussion will be resumed to-morrow.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Mathradas Mills Limited was held on Thursday afternoon at the Company's registered office at Canada Building, Mr. Mathradas Gokuldas presiding.

The Director's report and the audited profit and loss account for twelve months ending 31st March 1922 stated that during the year a net profit of Rs. 2,40,009/- was made. An interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50/- per share was paid and the directors proposed to pay a dividend of Rs. 50/- per share for the half year ending 31st March 1922.

The report was adopted unanimously, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share was declared Messrs. Parshotam Mathradas and F. E. Dinshaw were reelected as Directors, and Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Co., were appointed auditors for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Allahabad reached the highest shade temperature on Thursday last, when it rose to 116 deg. and the temperature for the past few days has been very high. No casualties, however, have been reported yet.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE TOWORDS TUREE

BOMBAY MUSLIMS PROTEST.

The Hon. General Secretary Central Khilafat Committee Bombay writes:—

A general meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay was held on Friday after the *Juma* prayers in the *Juma* Masjid, Bombay under the Presidentship of Maulvi Abdul Monim Sahib Bakezi, Imam Juma Masjid. A resolution, protesting strongly against the unjust and unfair attitude of the British Parliament, especially the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain in demanding for a Commission of Inquiry and expressing that no Commission can be and will be accepted by the Musalmans of India unless it had an adequate representation of Commissioners elected by the Central Khilafat Committee of India, was unanimously passed amongst shouts of *Allah-o-Akbar*. The resolution was moved by Mr. Zahur Ahmed and was seconded by Mr. Noor Mohamed Mozawal and others.

RESERVATION OF COMPARTMENTS FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

The Railway Board have ruled that the reservation of Intermediate and Third Class compartments for Europeans and Anglo-Indians should be restricted to through Mail and Fast Passenger trains only, limiting in such case a compartment reserved to one designed to seat ten passengers only. The question of the entire abolition of such reservation is being referred to the Indian Railway Conference Association for consideration at the next meeting.

NEW METHOD OF COUNTERACTING NON-CO-OPERATION.

The Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, writes from Karachi:—

We were informed by the President of the Khilafat Committee, Mehar in the Larkana Dist. (Sind) to the effect that on the 14th May, the Zamindars and Mukhtiarkars of the Mehar division assembled in the Deputy Collector's bungalow to devise means to counteract the present Non-Cooperation movement in the division. They decided that each Zamindar should be assigned certain circles of the division to use physical force in the dispersal of the N.C.O. meetings. This decision has caused a great excitement among the people.

GANDHI DAY MEETINGS AT POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, May 18.

A grand public meeting was held in Poona on the 18th instant, under the presidentship of Dr. R. B. Naik, to celebrate the second Gandhi-day. The President urged the people to follow strictly the Congress programme as devised by Mahatma Gandhi.

MEETING OF WOMEN.

A public meeting of women of Poona was held under the presidency of Mrs. Janakibai Paranjape, (wife of Prof. Paranjape now in jail) to celebrate the second Gandhi-day when Dr. (Mrs.) Indumatibai Naik, Mrs. Dwarakabai Gurjar, Anandibai Jogalekar, Anandibai Phatak spoke on the necessity of observing such a day and requested all to follow the Congress programme.

GANDHI DAY AT AHMEDABAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 18.

In order to celebrate the occasion, the selling of *Khaddar* was arranged at the hand-spun and hand-woven Khaddar Bhandar. Mr. Ratilal Bapalal Divan at first performed the unveiling ceremony of a picture drawn by Mr. Dattatraya Balkrishna Mahutikar, showing Mahatma Gandhi at the spinning wheel, when he was in the Sabarmati Jail and then selling of *Khaddar* commenced. The *Mandap* was decorated with flowers, flags, and the photographs of prominent leaders.

A NEW URDU JOURNAL IN ALIGARH.

WILL BE CONDUCTED BY BEGUM A. M KHWAJA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, May 20.

A new first class Urdu weekly to be called "Hind" will be started shortly from Aligarh. Begum Abdul Najid Khwaja, wife of the Principal, National Muslim University who is now in Agra Jail will be the Editor. The paper expects to come out by the end of May. It will stand for the Congress and the Khilafat Cause that is for God, truth and the country. This will be the first journal to be started under the guidence and control of a Muslim lady. The size and the get up of the paper are expected to be excellent. Distinguished ladies and gentlemen of all over India reputed for Urdu writing will contribute to the paper.

GRASSIES' GRIEVANCES,

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

The following telegram has been received from the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana:—

His Highness is at Rohira personally hearing grievances of the Grassias. The result of his intervention is likely not to be known for some days. Meantime all is quiet."

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer fifteen and five-eights pence and demand bills fifteen and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

RAISING OF RATES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 18.

The Government of India have decided that in view of the present high cost of material and labour, it is necessary to raise the rates chargeable for telephones so as to put the telephone system on a self-supporting basis. Accordingly with effect from the 17th May minimul rates chargeable for a telephone connection will be Rs 250 per annum. These will cover all connections up to 3 miles in length while for lines up to 4 miles in length, there will be an extra charge of Rs. 25 per annum for every half mile in excess of three miles. The question of special rates for longer lines is still under consideration and orders on the subject will be issued shortly. In ordering this increase, Government have also considered the desirability of introducing the system prevailing elsewhere, whereby telephones may be rented for short terms. Accordingly henceforth it will be possible to rent a connection for so short a period as three month, while as additional concesion is that after a connection has been in existence for six mosths, a rafund of any further subscription is admissible for any complete month which may still be outstanding, when the connection is given up. Hence after six months a connection can virtually be rented on a monthly basis. Government have further decided that the concession whereby connections for Government and Municipal bodies are payable in arrears should be rescinded, and henceforth all connections, for whatever purpose, will have to be paid for in advance. As regards connections which are already in exstence, the sey rates will take effect on the expiry of term for which the connections have already been rented.

FRONTIER UNREST.

VILLAGES RAIDED

SIMLA, May 20.

A communique:—

Mahsud:—On the 10th instant while a convoy was halted near Sarkai, about 3 miles north-west of Jandila, two Mahsuds attempted to steal from the convoy but were captured by the escort. Two other Mahsuds who were loitering nearby refused to go away when ordered to by the Indian Officer Commanding. They drew pistols and fired at him but missed, whereupon the Indian officer shot one man dead and the escort accounted for the other, while he was trying to escape. On the same day, while a convoy was crossing the river near Spinkai, about 3½ miles north of Jandola, it was fired on by a small party of the enemy. A Lewis gun was promptly brought into action and three out of four enemies were seen to fall. There has been slight sniping at camps and piquets at Ladha and Piaza lately which has resulted in one British sergeant receiving wounds from which he subsequently died.

Wana:—About the 10th instant an empty camel convoy was sniped near Spin and then attacked near Khajuri Kaob The enemy, however, were driven off by the Khassadars. On the night of 12th—13th instant the Political Agent at Wana with Khassadars and scouts completely surrounded 4 villages near Spin which had been giving a good deal of trouble. The villages were surrounded before dawn and in the round up 15 men were captured together with 6 tribal rifles and a certain amount of livestock. Two of our men were wounded and one villager was killed.

Baluchistan:—On the 9th instant a brush occurred between two sections of the Ghilzais (Afghans). A party of 80 Sulaman Khel attacked Nasir camelmen near mile 38 on the Loralai-Murgha Road. Two Nasirs were killed and one wounded, the dead being mutilated. Two hundred camels, Rs 400 worth of rice, and Rs 600 in rash was looted. Cavalry patrols promptly turned out from Zirrah and Maratangi and came up with the raiders and after a fifteen minutes fight the raiders managed to escape after losing 2 men captured and seven wounded.

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To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Annual Report of this Company is out; and it makes very sorry reading indeed. Here are the figures, which speak for themselves:—

(1) The paid-up capital of the Company is Rupees seventy lakhs.

(2) The Loans obtained amount to nearly thirty lakhs. So

(3) The total investment is one crore.

(4) And yet the net and revenue on working is just seven lakhs sixty thousand rupees! That is the net revenue itself is 7½ per cent of the total investment!

(5) And as regards the actual profit for the year under report it is nil! Nay there is a distinct loss of Rs. 65,000! For, please mark the amount of Depreciation Rs. 4,29,839; and deduct therefrom the Balance Profit Rs. 3,64,856; and there is clear loss of Rs. 65,000!!!

(6) And yet the Directors draw their fees Rs. 15,000 and the Managing Agents draw their allowance and commission Rs. 94,000!

(7) May I ask Mr. Madan, the Chairman of the Company whether the results of the year's working justify his gething a good will of ten lakhs and allowance and commission, when the Company works at a loss? Are Cinemas with huge capital working at a loss in other parts of the world? And are not Proprietory Cinemas paying in India, please?

(8) Is Mr. Madan aware, how thousands of people have purchased his shares at a heavy premium, only on the strength of the fair name of Madans? Surely, the shareholders never expected such a gloomy report from the Madans, that is the least that can be said about it.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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(3) Indian and Foreign Press Comments.
(4) Opinion of Eminent men of India and Abroad.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 22, 1922.

"EGYPT" DISASTER.

Late last night a Reuter's telegram informed us that the P and O. S. S. "Egypt" outward bound from London to Bombay with mails and passengers had collided with a French steamer in the Channel and had sunk. Part of the crew and passengers have been landed at Brest. The number of the victims of the disaster is estimated at ninety-six. It is an event which touches all of us in India, and our sympathy goes out to those who, having friends or relatives on board the "Egypt" are thrown into suspense and anxiety by the sad news.

A SUCCESSFUL CONFERENCE.

Genoa.—The final plenary session of the Conference took place at Palazzo San Giorgio at nine o'clock this morning The weather was perfect. A great military display took place but the streets were not so crowded as previously. Every seat in the hall was occupied. On entering Herr Rathenau shook hands cordially with M. Chicherin and M. Krassin. M. Facta in his speech regretted that time had been too short to permit of a definite solution of the Russian problem but Genoa had opened the way to a new policy of European collaboration. Herr Rathernau praised the work of the Economic Commission and emphasised the necessity for mutual international confidence and real peace. He said that Germany was happy to have contributed to the rapprochement with Russia and other nations. M. Chicherin protested at Russian delegates' exclusion from the Labour sub-Committee. M. Colrat, Chairman of the Economic Commission, replied that the exclusion was due to Russia at present not being in a position to contribute effectively to the discussions (cries of "Oh" and cheers) The report of the Economic Commission was adopted subject to reservations by certain powers.

—Reuter's Telegram.

So the Genoa Conference is at an end, and we may suppose that the Delegates sang Auld Lang Syne with all the customary antics and separated till their next merry meeting. The Conference has been, of course, a most astonishing success, from the standpoint of world-peace and re-construction and the hope of progress for mankind as a whole. For one thing it has very nearly deflated the bubble reputation of Mr. Lloyd George who in his own particular vein of pert and airy persiflage seems to have been quite outclassed by the wild monster, Chicherin. The Russians who arrived at Genoa as outcasts, have become almost popular and leave the city by the smiling gulf with the best record of probably any of the groups of national delegates. It was really sporting of them to reserve for Genoa the announcement of their little arrangement with Germany which had been practically fixed up and actually working months before, though a little difference of point of view between Herren Rathenau and Stinnes still remained to be adjusted, and for anything we know may still remain. The Allies needed such a bomb to bring them to realities, and there is no doubt but that it had an excellent effect. There never was such a successful conference. The principal object of the meeting and the ceremony and the vast expense was of course to prove that Soviet Russia has a code of honour different from that of the Allies which does not allow her to view treaties as mere scraps of paper. This was clearly ascertained. The Russian Delegates made it perfectly plain that the proposal that, for certain considerations offered by the Allies, they should betray the Angora Turks with whom they have a treaty was unacceptable; and that they regarded it as an unwarrantable thing for the Allies to ask; and every nation, not of the Allies, was pleased by Russia's attitude. Thus that other great Alliance of Central Europe—Eastern Europe—Asia is being hammered almost into solidarity. France, if we mistake not, has been much impressed by the intellectual superiority of the Bolsheviks over the British, the Italian and even her own delegates, and in view of England's persistence in pro-Greek insanity is already opening tentative and subterranean communications with Moscow. And Mr. George has thoroughly enjoyed himself and now can say that he has been to Italy. And the bill we suppose will be paid some day with heavy interest by the constituents of the merry gentlemen, which is often the way with careless little gatherings which end on a hilarious note, but have done nothing.

A SORDID PLOT.

There should be few who will blame the Kemalists because they are reported to be averse to permitting an Allied enquiry into allegations of atrocities committed by the Turks. In an early comment on the affair we anticipated the reasons advanced by the Kemalists in support of their attitude—namely, that while the Turks are at war with a wily, unscrupulous and implacable enemy—one, moreover, who has behind him the tacit support of the British Cabinet—they must naturally suspect that any proposal for an enquiry emanating from the British Government is made in the interests of Greece. God knows the Turks have had just cause to be suspicious. The very nature of the present Government campaign in the British Parliament can only produce acute distrust of the good faith of those who, while willing and anxious to condemn the Turks unheard are distinctly averse from encouraging the merest suggestion that the angelic Greeks could in any way be guilty of crimes similar to those with which they charge the Turks. No honest man possessing the slightest discernment could fail to be impressed by the emphatically partisan attitude taken up by Mr. Chamberlain—spokesman for the British Government—in his several statements to the House of Commons. We have already directed attention to the contrast between Mr. Chamberlain's bitter denunciation of the Turks on the mere word of a Dr. Ward, and his curious disinclination to say a word which might suggest that the Greeks are anything but the most benevolent, moral and pious of Christian peoples. We have seldom come across anything more nauseatingly hypocritical and prejudiced than the admission wrung from Mr. Chamberlain that the Pontic Greeks had intrigued with elements outside Greece against their rulers, the Turks, and that these intrigues were carried out not only while the Turks were fighting for dear life against a Greek invasion but at a time when Greek warships were bombarding Turkish coast-towns—the very towns where the intriguers lived and hatched their plots. These intrigues were very lightly touched upon by Mr. Chamberlain. He called them "political aspirations." Indeed, he suggested that they were entirely justified by describing their object as "the liberation of the Pontus from Turkish *misrule*." Now the Greeks in this region constitute a tiny minority of the population of which the bulk is Turkish and Muslim. The ownership of the soil is almost entirely Muslim. Yet Mr. Chamberlain seems to suggest that a small minority of allies of Greece domiciled in Turkish territory may without blame accruing to them imperil the safety of the nation in time of war by intriguing with the nation's enemies. Incidentally, Mr. Chamberlain's words presume to pass judgment without the shadow of an enquiry on the Turks as rulers of this numerically small community—but that is a detail only to be expected from the spokesman of a Cabinet that is reported to have sold its conscience and the honour of England to a Greek millionaire.

Let us rather follow Mr. Chamberlain's line of reasoning to its logical conclusion. Are we to understand that the Greek minority in the Pontus are justified by reason of their dissatisfaction with Turkish rule in intriguing with the enemies of Turkey in war time and while the allies of the plotters are bombarding open towns and killing Turkish women and children? If, as Mr. Chamberlain clearly suggests, the answer is an emphatic affirmative, surely the execution of Sir Roger Casement by the British was an "atrocity" greater than the mere deportation of a Greek. Surely, Ireland was justified in intriguing with Germany against England during the war—especialy as Irishmen were in a majority in their country while the Ottoman Greeks whose action Mr. Chamberlain justifies, are a small minority in theirs! Had the German Americans—forming a numerically larger proportion of the population of the United States than the Ottoman Greeks do in Turkey—plotted with their own people outside America, the Germans, at the time when German submarines had all but throttled the world's sea transport, would Mr. Chamberlain have denounced President Wilson's Government for removing all German-Americans from the vicinity of the sea-coast, where they could signal to German U. Boats, to some inland region where they could do no harm? Or when the *Emden* and other raiders were in Indian waters, would Mr. Chamberlain have denounced the Government of India for summarily interning all those who might be suspected of sympathy with the enemy or of disaffection towards the Government? These are questions Muslims all over the world are asking themselves to-day as the daily papers unfold the story of this new intrigue. These are questions, moreover, which must be answered to the satisfaction of Islam before Britain presumes to pass judgment on the Turks and to act upon that judgment.

We all remember Sir William Vincent's horrified statement concerning the "intrigues" of the Ali Brothers with the Afghans. The truth of his statement has since been refuted word for word—indeed, when in England, Moulana Mohamed Ali refuted the charge in a statement to British Statesmen ere ever Sir William Vincent sought to horrify his tame Moderates by the repetition of baseless allegations. But supposing for the sake of argument that the Muslims of India had intrigued during the last Afghan War with emissaries of the Amir, —surely, Mr. Chamberlain and the British Cabinet would have extended to the plotters all the sympathy and benevolence they now extend to the Ottoman Greeks. Such an intrigue, if Mr. Chamberlain is consistent, would best be described as a mere expression of "political aspirations!" We in India who remember the war-time wholesale panicky internment of thousands of people who had never so much as dreamed of intriguing with Germany, cannot but sicken at the hypocrisy of the attitude taken up by the British Cabinet at the behest of the Greeks. Small wonder then, that those of us who are Muslims and Nationalists sympathise with the Kemalists in their reported mistrust of the Allied enquiry and of its good faith. Every Government statement in Parliament is so obviously prejudiced —so obviously eager to damn the Turks as Muslims, and to exalt the Greeks as suffering Christian martyrs—that each confirms the suspicions that sprang to life with the first whisper of this latest agitation. Even the French—Allies of Britain—clearly suspect the good faith of the British Cabinet. France agrees to be a party to the proposed enquiry on the condition that the enquiry embraces also Greek atrocities inflicted on the Turks. Suggestions to this effect have also been made by honest members of the British Parliament and have been parried and fenced in an almost ludicrously obvious way by Mr. Chamberlain who clearly regards such suggestions as most inconvenient. Inconvenient they must be, indeed, since the whole purpose of the enquiry obviously is to prejudice the Near East settlement in favour of the Greeks and lend a pretence of morality to Britain's championship of Greek claims to remain in Anatolia and Thrace. The plot is too obvious to succeed.

Notes of the Day

Virtue, Its Own Reward.

They are at it. The Liberals, the Co-operators, the Moderates, Peace and Progresswallas are all assailing Non-cooperation. Sir Chimanlal at Ahmedabad, Sir Sankaran at Madras, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri at Simla have pronounced their patriarchal curse in the name of reason and commonsense, of peace and progress, of evolution and constitution. Before an audience of Rao Bahadurs and Rao Sahebs "far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," Sir Chimanlal showed how N.C.O. is bereft of reason, and what a blissful prospect may be found in the Reforms. Sir Sankaran, after his historic performance in Bombay and a period of advisory rest in Indore, having sought refuge in the "Justice" camp of Madras, fulminated against N.C.O. and justified repression. Mr. Sastri's performance at Simla is historic and we need not dilate on it. In the meanwhile the "Sahib" from his summer heights beams his approval and cries: "Sha—ba—sh—h—h—h!" What cares the contented "Liberal" about anything when his prospects are bright under the Reforms and when the "Sahib" approves?

Out of Touch.

If the London Muslim League had wished to advertise the fact that it is completely out of touch with Indian sentiment it could hardly have done so more glaringly than by the letter which it addressed to the Foreign Office in connection with the proposed Commission of Inquiry into events in Asia Minor. We are used to the usual so-called "strategy" of the League, which always feigns to accept, "in the main", whatever standpoint the so-called "Christians" choose to take, whatever statements they choose to put forward. The strategy may be good or bad, intrinsically: but in the case of the London Muslim League we have never yet seen it succeed in achieving the object which the Leaguers have in view, i.e., helping the cause of Turkey and Islam. As proposed in Parliament, the Commission of Inquiry was a fresh injustice to Turkey, and another insult to the Muslim world. It would have to be proposed in different terms before the Muslims could recover from their indignation and accept it. But the London Muslim League has hastened to accept it, to urge that a prominent Indian Muslim should be included on the Commission, and to suggest Sir Abbas Ali Baig! One is reminded of the mentality which considers that because Mr. Sastri is allowed to figure in Imperial Councils, India has obtained Dominion Status. We have no objection whatsoever to Sir Abbas Ali Baig except in the position into which the London Muslim League would thrust him, where he would be merely used by the opponents of Islam to enable them to say that India acquiesced in certain findings which may, for aught we know, have been already made by order of Zaharoff. The Indian Muslims have no confidence in the Commission as proposed; and the London Muslims would have done much better to fight shy of it, until the terms of the proposal had been changed and rendered equitable.

Last Words.

At what was called by Reuter's Agency "the final plenary session" of the Genoa Conference everybody seemed to be more or less in a good humour. They have reason to be. They have been talking for weeks and have decided to call a halt in the "conversations" on the principle that he who talks and goes away lives to talk another day. They all hope to meet and talk again at the Hague, so that their parting at Genoa has little of the pathos of finality about it. Only consistent M. Chicherin, the Bolshevik, was good enough to strike a pleasantly discordant note. He, it seems, at this final and plenary session, and immediately after the several delegates had congratulated each other on their remarkable good sense in understanding and liking and trusting one another, contrived to get in one of his cheery protests. This time, he protested against the exclusion of Russian delegates from the Labour sub-committee empowered by the Conference to continue its enquiries till it discovers something. Now, to ordinary foolish people like us in India, it might seem that there was some reason behind the Russian's protest. Russians, if anybody in the world, ought to know all about the Labour question. The whole system of Bolshevism claims to be a final solution of all the Labour problems that afflict capitalist countries. But we are apparently wrong, and so was M. Chicherin. M. Colrat, silenced the Russian by replying that "the exclusion was due to Russia at present not being in a position to contribute effectively to the discussions." Somehow or other M. Colrat's reply seems to us to fall short of the convincing—but then of course we are not in the Genoa atmosphere. At Genoa the reply was received with cries of "Oh! and cheers." M. Chicherin seems to have caught the tone of persiflage of the Conference, and his little joke about the Labour Sub-Committee clearly "told."

Turkey and Belfast.

The state of the distracted South of Ireland, due to De Valera's obstinacy, is dispiriting enough to the onlooker; but what can be said of Ulster? If the South of Ireland is a pity, from the benevolent British standpoint, Belfast is a disgrace. We remember in Constantinople, during the Balkan War, a British Officer, who had just come from the North of Ireland, referring to Belfast and Ulster as a region of fanaticism compared with whose inhabitants the Turks were quietists. The Bulgar army was hammering away at the Chatalja line, with the amiable hope of robbing Turkey of her capital. The cannonade was audible from Pera and Stamboul, and just at that moment a prelate of the Bulgarian Church died in Constantinople and was carried to the cemetery with quiet honour, Turkish soldiers keeping guard along the line of route. The man from the North of Ireland was exceedingly impressed and compared the scene with what he could imagine in Belfast supposing a Roman Catholic army to be within thirty miles of that city and a Roman Catholic Bishop to have died therein and to be aspiring to a public funeral. He said: "The very corpse would have to run for its life." And we believe it. Why is it that people who know better will continue to talk as if fanaticism and atrocities and every kind of savagery were nowhere to be found in the West.

Oppressions and Illusions.

At the Deccan Native States Conference held at Poona, the President, Mr. Gupte, M. L. C. said that he "despaired of getting anything for the subjects either from the rulers themselves or from the Government of India," He mentioned the fact that a Princes' chamber had been established in India but he had no hope that it would do any good to the subjects of the Native States. Among the resolutions passed at the Conference was one appealing to the princes to introduce responsible government, another, appealing to them to remove all restrictions on the freedom of the Press, and yet another protesting "vigorously" against the extension of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code to Native States. We have protested against the use which is being made of the said Section, which has certainly nothing British about it, in British India, and now the Indian States disown it. It can find no home. Mr. Gupte the President of the Conference as we have hinted was far from sparing in denunciation of the present sad condition of the people in the Indian States. He even proposed that if they failed to get redress in India, and in England, to which country he proposed that an influential deputation should be sent, the League of Nations should be applied to as a last resort. This strikes us rather as an anti-climax. They might as well apply to a cabbage.

The Only Way.

The new Society of Architects aims, it may be presumed, at better results There is only one way of obtaining them. They can be achieved only by recognising the people, by studying their life and traditions. It is not so much schemes of competition for designs, lectures and papers by the architects for the enlightenment of the public, as recognition of the necessity of acknowledging responsibility to the people of this country that would be truly effective in improving its architecture. Mr. Wenyon recognises the necessity of architecture "suitable to the character of the country for which it is intended." But his suggestion would have been more useful if he had been less dogmatic about the "inspiration from Great Britain" and if he had been less emphatic about the absolute necessity of "European direction." The people in this country have suffered enough to be convinced sceptics about this particular kind of alien "inspiration." Their experience has taught them that while the training in London and Liverpool may be regarded with some justice as thorough it is hardly "wide" or "liberal." It may be that the Indian architect and craftsman needs at present a more thorough knowledge of the principles of structural steel and concrete construction. But that is no reason why he should perpetually submit to "European direction" or seek his "inspiration" in Great Britain. Lack of the most elementary knowledge of the people, their life and conditions, their traditions and environment has not prevented British "experts" from desecrating Indian towns and cities. On the contrary, the disgraceful industry carried on at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi by alien "experts" is an eloquent testimony to the callous manner in which the people of this country are defrauded of their heritage. It is not the obvious shortcomings of the Indian architect-craftsman that require exposition. It is the doubtful qualifications of the alien who masquerades as an "expert" that should be exposed. Mr. Wenyon has referred to the necessity of skilful planning. Is that possible without an intimate knowledge of the life of the people? You may without that knowledge perhaps ensure economy in space, cost of construction, convenience of access, light, ventilation and other general sanitary requirements. But does that exhaust the functions of an architect? How many of those foreign "experts" who presume to direct the Indian craftsman have any intimate contact with the life of the people? If the new Society desires the co-operation of the Indian it must at once leave all pretensions of superiority, dictatorship or monopoly. One thing is certain, the nation that possesses a unique and distinct school of architecture is not going to tolerate any longer "inspiration" from Great Britain. The nation wants architects who are competent to understand and carry out the distinct traditions of the national architecture. It wants architects who will recognise their responsibility to the people and respect their aspirations.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

FINAL PLENARY SESSION.

"NEW POLICY OF EUROPEAN COLLABORATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Genoa.—The final plenary session of the Conference took place at Palazzo San Gorgio at nine o'clock this morning. The weather was perfect. A great military display took place but the streets were not so crowded as previously. Every seat in the hall was occupied.

On entering Herr Rathenau shook hands cordially with M. Chicherin and M. Krassin. M. Facta in his speech regretted that time had been too short to permit of a definite solution of the Russian problem but Genoa had opened the way to a new policy of European collaboration. Herr Rathenau praised the work of the Economic Commission and emphasised the necessity for mutual international confidence and real peace. He said that Germany was happy to have contributed to the *rapprochement* with Russia and other nations. M. Chicherin protested at Russian delegates' exclusion from the Labour sub-Committee. M. Colrat, Chairman of the Economic Commission, replied that the exclusion was due to Russia at present not being in a position to contribute effectively to the discussions (cries of "Oh" and cheers). The report of the Economic Commission was adopted subject to reservations by certain powers.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

RESOLUTION EMBODYING IT ADOPTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Genoa.—The plenary session of the Conference has adopted a resolution embodying the temporary Non-aggression Pact. The Russian Delegation and a few minor States repeated their reservations.

M. Barthou said he had recommended the adoption of the Pact to his Government He criticised both Germans and Russians, pointing out to the former that in 1914 France did not want war, and to-day again she wanted peace.

M. Chicherin requested that an International body, not the League of Nations, should be entrusted with the treatment of sanitary questions of Europe.

L. GEORGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lloyd George then made a finely-worded speech, which was listened to in almost reverential silence and was loudly cheered at the conclusion. The Premier devoted the oration to summing up what the Conference had accomplished and at the same time he indulged in some plain-speaking to the Russians. The Premier expressed the view that the Peace pact and reports and recommendations of Finance, and Transport Commissions alone justified the existence of the Conference although attention had been fastened on to the controversial issues. Claiming that a considerable progress had been made towards the solution of the predominantly exciting problem, Mr. Lloyd George uttered a warning that whatever effect of the Russian memorandum of May 11th had been in Russia, the effect outside had been disastrous, and had produced a reaction against the spirit of the settlement. He warned the Soviet delegates that when they went to the Hague they must not go out of their way to trample on the principles which "are our very life blood, namely the full recognition of the obligations. Russia, if she wants money, must accept the code of honour which has descended to us through generations."

The Premier added that if the Russian Memorandum was the last word from Russia he would despair of accomplishing anything at the Hague.

If Russia was to get essential help she must not outrage what the Russians might describe as prejudices entertained in Western Europe in connection with honouring financial obligations. Europe desired to assist Russia, but not even a Russian tornado had split one fibre of a single root of those prejudices on which our systems depend.

"MOST REMARKABLE CONFERENCE."

The Premier, continuing, declared the Conference had been one of the most remarkable in history and would remain for ever an inspiring landmark in the pathway to universal peace although it had not made progress as far as the most sanguine expected. The Non-aggression Pact was only provisional, but once it was established the nations would not go back and its psychological international effect would be electrical. The Life-line thrown out at Cannes had not yet been drawn in as he had hoped, but neither had it been snapped or unreleased. The Peace Pact, though at present provisional, was going to endure, for the thrill of peace had gone through Europe's veins.

RUSSIANS DELAY DEPARTURE.

SIGNING OF RUSSO-ITALIAN TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Paris.—Nswspapers declare that the Russians have delayed their departure from Genoa in order to negotiate with concession hunters, and also to sign a Russo-Italian economic treaty; they assert that other separate agreements which are a fruit of the Genoa Conference include a twenty-years' alliance with Jugo-Slavia, Czecno-Slovakia and Rumania, and Anglo-Italian coal agreements.

S. S. "EGYPT" DISASTER.

96 VICTIMS ESTIMATED.

LONDON, May 21.

Lloyds reports that P. and O. s. s. leave Marseilles outward bound on the "Egypt" which was due to of Brest. May 26th has been disabled West

LONDON, May 21.

A Lloyds message from Brest reports that P. & O. s. s. the "Egypt" sailing from London for Bombay with mails and passengers has collided with the French steamer the "Seine". The "Egpyt" has sunk after being badly damaged. A part of crew and some passengers have been landed at Brest.

96 VICTIMS OF DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

It is estimated that there were ninety-six victims of the "Egypt" disaster.

DAIL DEBATE.

"ENEMIES OF DEMOCRACY."

MR. GRIFFITH'S ACCUSATION OF DE VALERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Hot language was freely used in the course of a debate in Dail Eireann to-day. Following the failure of peace negotiations, Mr. Griffith vigorously denounced the terrorism of Mr. De Valera's men, whom he described as enemies of democracy and civilised Government and who could be compared with highwaymen with levelled revolvers, demanding "your votes on your lives." Mr. Griffith declared that Ireland had suffered for months and months of talk and more talk, while the nation was being destroyed by brigandage, robbery, violence and paralysis of her commerce. Mr. Griffith emphasised that Government was prepared to meet those who would attempt forcibly to prevent Irishmen from voting.

FORMATION OF NATIONAL COALITION.

ELECTIONS ON JUNE 16TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The Dail Eireann Speaker announced that Mr. Collins and Mr. De Valera had agreed on the formation of a National Coalition, the candidates at elections to be nominated by the party executives. After elections, the Executive would consist of the President, the Minister of Defence and nine other Ministers, five from the Majority and four from the Minority.

Mr. Griffiths moved, and Mr. De Valera seconded, a motion to hold elections on June 16th and it was unanimously carried amid cheers.

The House has adjourned until May 31st.

The Coalition will be formed without prejudice to the respective positions of the two sections. The present strength of the parties will be preserved and the present Deputies will be returned unless any outside interest puts forward successful Opposition candidates as the Agreement expressly permits. Should the Coalition find it necessary to dissolve, further elections will be held as soon as possible on the basis of adult suffrage.

IRISH PEACE EFFORTS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The Irish peace efforts have failed.

ULSTER OUTRAGES.

OPERATIONS CONDUCTED ON BIG SCALE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Unlike most recent outrages in Ulster, yesterday's operations were conducted on a big scale and were in the nature of an organised rebellion. Simultaneous secret mobilisations were followed by attacks on the police barracks in Martinstown, Glenarm, Cushendall, Rathkenny and Carnlough. The rebels then directed their attention to communications, cutting wires, felling telegraph poles, tearing up railways and blocking roads. After that, they carried out a campaign of incendiarism against mansions and business premises and looted banks and post offices. Details are meagre, owing to the dislocation of communications, but heavy casualties are feared.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

A serious situation has developed in Belfast. After setting a weaving factory on fire, the gunmen collided with the police. The result was a pitched battle in which the Crown Forces turned machine-guns into the rebels.

In consequence, the Northern Cabinet has announced that necessary steps will be taken after consultation with the police and the military authorities to cope with the situation. Lord Londonderry has left for London to acquaint the Imperial Government with the measures which have been proposed.

INNUMERABLE OUTRAGES.

ULSTER CABINET CONVOKED TO CONSIDER SITUATION.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, May, 20.

Hospitals report four killed and twelve wounded in the shooting in Belfast yesterday The fire brigade, last night, extinguished seven fires due to incendiarism.

Outrages continued to-day. Three men were killed at work after being interrogated as to their religion.

Numerous outrages took place in Antrim yesterday. Sinn Feiners, crossing Lough Neagh in boats, encircled Shanes Castle, the seat of the octogenarian, Lord O'Neill, father of the Speaker of Ulster Parliament. Servants returned the fire but the Sinn Feiners overpowered the defenders, one of whom was wounded. The Castle was stormed and then set on fire. Lord O'Neill was rescued by neighbours.

Old Court seat of Baroness De Ros in Strangford, County Down, was burnt down.

Three assailants were killed and seven wounded in an attack on police-barracks at Castlewellan, County Down.

The train service to Belfast has been suspended owing to the blowing up of a railway bridge near Ballymena.

A number of stations on the Midland Railway in Antrim and the houses on Antrim Coast road have been set on fire by incendiaries. The Road had been previously blocked by rocks.

The Ulster Cabinet has been convoked to consider the situation.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN BELFAST.

HALF A VILLAGE BURNED DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Seven fires, all beleived to be incendiary, broke out in Belfast this morning practically simultaneously, chiefly in the wholesale stores centre of the city. Firemen succeeded in controlling the fire after a damage estimated at many thousands sterling had been done.

Several armed men this afternoon fired on a plain clothes constable while he was walking in the centre of the city. He was critically wounded. His assailants escaped. Half the village of Desert Martin, near Magherafelt, was maliciously burned down during the night when four Young Catholics were taken out of their beds and shot dead. British troops have evacuated Cork and have handed over the barracks to the Free State troops.

PROTESTANT NATIONAL SCHOOL BURNT.

EXCITEMENT IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Belfast became intensely excited last night by heavy firing. Numerous troops and armed special constables patrolled the streets. The Protestant National School in Falls Road was set on fire. Men who attacked Cooperage yesterday first asked the inmates to state their religion. Those shot were Protestants.

WORKERS FIRED AT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The Constable who was shot in Belfast has died.

Armed men fired on workers in cooperage in Belfast to-day. Four workmen were wounded. One has died and another is dying. The assailants made good their escape.

DELEGATIONS' DEPARTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Genoa.—All Delegations have departed except the Russian which leaves to-morrow without M. Chicherin, who is remaining in Genoa for a few days.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

A prospectus has been issued of the Straits Settlements loan mentioned on May 18th. It is pointed out that the terms are similar to the recent New South Wales loan of which the underwriters are left with ninetyfour per cent. It is believed that the terms are a part of the Government plan further to reduce the interest on securities with a view to funding the loan.

LADY RHONDA.

"CLAIM FOR SEAT IN LORDS NOT ESTABLISHED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May, 20.

The Privileges Committee of the House of Lords has decided by 20 votes to 4, that Lady Rhonda's claim to a seat in the House of Lords is not established. The Committee will give reasons for its decision later.

EFFECT OF DECISION.

20 PEERESSES EXCLUDED FROM LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The effect of the decision about Lady's Rhondda's application to be given a seat on the House of Lords is to exclude from the House of Lords twenty Peeresses in their own right, including Princess Arthur of Connaught, Countess Roberts and Baroness Strathcona.

Lady Rhondda's claim was opposed by Attorney-General who contended that the Peerage was not a "public function" under the qualification of Women Act.

GEN. SEMENOFF RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

New York.—General Semenoff has been released without restriction by an Appeal Court order.

RELEASED PENDING SUPREME COURT'S DECISION?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

New York.—The Cossack, General Semenoff, who was arrested recently on a charge of theft of goods belonging to an American firm while he was in command of his troops in Siberia, has been released pending the Supreme Court's decision on his appeal.

(Note.—The above telegrams are both dated London, May 20, and are contradictory.)

"MAKESHIFT" CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Athens.—In consequence of the failure by M. Stratos to secure the confidence of the Greek Chamber, M. Protopapadakis has formed a "makeshift" Cabinet with M. Gounaris as Minister of Justice and M. Stratos as Minister of Interior.

COLLISION OF STEAMERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Shanghai.—The Japanese vessel, the "Kumano Maru", and P. and O. steamer, the "Dongola", both outward bound, have collided. The "Dongola" has been damaged in the engine-room and has had to return to Shanghai.

MOMBASA SITUATION.

33.25 INCHES RAINFALL IN 19 DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Nairobi.—During the period of 1st to 19th May, the rainfall in Mombasa was 33 decimal 25 inches. The previous highest record was reached in May 1897, when 25 decimal 40 inches were recorded. Only one wash-away is now not repaired on the railway line.

LONDON BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

A bye-election in the City, caused by the elevation of Lord Balfour to the peerage has resulted thus:—Mr. E. C. Grenfell, (Conservative) 10,114; Sir Vansittart Bowater (Independent Conservative) 6,178.

CHRISTIAN EXCESSES

LONDON MOSLEM LEAGUE DEMAND

PROTEST AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

The London Moslem League has addressed a letter to the Foreign Office emphasising the necessity for a Commission of enquiry in Asia Minor to investigate Greek conduct equally with the charges against the Turks. They regret that Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on 15th May did not refer to the repeated counter allegations against Greek treatment of Musulmans in Anatolia which the League contends induced the lower classes of Turks to seek revenge. The letter strongly urges that a prominent Indian Moslem should be included on the Commission and suggests Sir Abbas Ali Baig. Whilst desirous of affording every protection to Christian minorities in Turkey, the League points out that the introduction of foreign control will only lead to trouble and insists that if Turkey is required to guarantee in an adequate manner the lives and property of Christians, correlative provisions against Christian risings and conspiracies are essential.

A TENTATIVE AGREEMENT REACHED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

The Negotiating Committee of the Engineering Employers and the Unions, excluding the Amalgamated Engineering Union, has reached a tentative agreement which it is submitting to the individuals and the Unions on May 23rd.

RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

A meeting of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades at Portsmouth has decided in favour of the resumption of negotiations for a settlement of the engineering dispute.

Representatives of the Unions concerned meet the Employers' to-morrow.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DISPUTE SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

The dispute in the cotton industry which resulted in the Employers declaring a lock-out to begin on May 27th, has been settled.

ENAMOURED OF REFORMS AND ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

SIR C. NEEDHAM'S IMPRESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Impressions on the Indian Parliamentary situation gained during his stay in Delhi are given in to-day's "Manchester Guardian" by Sir Christopher Needham. He said that he had been impressed by high level of debates in the Assembly which far outstripped those in the Council of State in their importance. The outlook was hopeful despite numerous problems, the solution of which demanded much patience. He doubted whether the full significance of the Reforms was realised in Britain and paid a warm tribute to the Civil Service.

THE LEAGUE AND POPPY GROWING.

SIR J. JORDAN'S INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Sir John Jordan, interviewed by the "Manchester Guardian" said he was greatly disappointed at the report that the Council of the League of Nations had reserved for private consideration the report regarding poppy growing. This would mean that the question would be referred back to a Commission and another year's delay. Till the question of Cultivation and manufacture was tackled wholeheartedly, said Sir John, there was not much good in imposing systems of importation certificates and other measures through which illicit drug merchants could drive a coach and four. Governments did not seem to pay much attention to the world wide aspect of the problem, so long as their own citizens were more or less protected.

In the Prince's Club Tennis Championship, G. Covay (England) beat W. Kinsella (America) by six sets to three.

Paris.—The Geographical Society has awarded a Gold Medal to Colonel Howard Bury.

NEAR EAST POLICY.

MOSLEM LEAGUE'S PROTEST.

WARNING TO GOVT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 20.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League, at a meeting to-day, passed resolutions strongly protesting against the recent pronouncement of the British policy towards Angora by Mr. Chamberlain. The Council, while recognising that the failure of Curzonian diplomacy has led the British Cabinet to play the last card of appeal to religious fanaticism, is alarmed at the propaganda surreptitiously carried on in the interests of Greeks, and warns the Government encouragement to propaganda would be detrimental to the interests of the Empire, in which the Moslems form such a large majority. The Council of the League demands publication of official reports about the Smyrna, Ismidt and Anatolian massacres of Moslems by the Greeks, which it has deliberately suppressed, and desires to know how Great Britain can reconcile this suppression of established facts of massacre of Moslems by the Greeks and adopt a bellicose attitude at the alleged deportation of Greek enemies from the rear of Angora armies. The Council is of opinion that if the British Cabinet persists in this suicidal policy, a special joint session of the League and Khilafat should be held to consider what immediate action should be taken to meet this anti-Moslem attitude of the British Cabinet.

P. MORGAN IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Mr. Pierpoint Morgan has arrived in England. He is going to attend the Conference of the Bankers in Paris to discuss the question of an international loan to Germany.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRIENDSHIP.

"BEST GUARANTEE OF EUROPEAN PEACE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

In a speech at a luncheon in the House of Commons to M. Paul Cambon and Count St. Aulaire, French Ambassador, Mr. Chamberlain said they had met to renew and confirm the Anglo-French friendship which was vital to the peaceful reconstruction of the world. They must have differences of opinion but the profound unity of interests lay under the surface of difficulties.

M. Paul Cambon, in a speech said France was anxious to maintain the Anglo-French union because it was the best guarantee of European peace.

ANGLO-ITALIAN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

L. GEORGE ON MAINTAINING WORLD'S PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 19.

Genoa.—Mr. Lloyd George, toasting Italy at luncheon given by the British Press representatives to their Italian and American colleagues, dwelt upon community of interests and aspirations of the British and the Italians who meant to cooperate in future to maintain the World's peace.

Sgr. Facta, in the course of his reply, said that the Conference had done something tangible if only in the shape of effecting a closer Anglo-Indian union.

The remarkable cordiality of speeches has revived the talk that there has been an Anglo-Italian exchange of documents forming at least the Entent Cordiale and preserving the *status quo* in the Mediterranean

IF GERMANY DEFAULTS.

POINCARE ON FRANCE'S INTENTIONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.

Paris.—Following the publication of the articles in the Press, declaring Mr. Chamberlain's statement, of May 18th, with reference to reparations was inaccurate, ex-Minister Klotz wrote to M. Poincare requesting an explanation.

M. Poincare has replied that the French Government have every intention of acting in concert with the Allies in the event of Germany's default on May 31st, but, failing an Allied agreement it will adhere to the rights conferred in paragraphs 17 and 18 of the Treaty of Versailles.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

AGENDA OF COMING MEETING

Mr. Patel, General Secretary of the Congress, notifies the following items of Agenda for the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to be held on Wednesday, the 7th June, 1922, at Lucknow:—

(1) General political situation; (2) Election of three members of the Working Committee; (3) Working Committee's recommendation that the provincial contribution to the All-India Tilak Memorial Swaraj Fund be reduced from 25 to 5 per cent.; and (4) such other matters as may be brought up with the permission of the chair.

Rome.—A fire has destroyed a ward in the Incurable Patients Hospital of Holy Ghost. Sixteen bodies have hitherto been recovered.

The Straits Settlements 4½ per cent. loan of £4,200,000 sterling at 95 redeemable from 1935 to 1945 is now being underwritten.

The King has invested General Sir J. A. Haldane with the Grand Cross of the Order of Michael and George.

LORD HARDINGE'S TITLE TO GREATNESS.

REMOVAL OF THE INCUBUS OF OVER-CENTRALISATION.

HIS CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIANS IN COLONIES.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT UNVEILING CEREMONY OF HARDINGE STATUE.

On Saturday Evening H. E. the Governor unveiled the bronze statue of Lord Hardinge the late Viceroy of India at Apollo Bunder before a large and representative gathering.

Sir Stanley Reed, one of the Secretaries of the Lord Hardinge Memorial Committee, in welcoming Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd said: I have been asked by the members of the Lord Hardinge Memorial Committee briefly to narrate the chain of events which has brought us here to-day. As the time drew near for the great Viceroy, Lord Hardinge of Penshurst to lay down his work in India, a strong desire was manifest among the citizens of Bombay to mark in some distant manner their appreciation of his services and to raise a permanent memorial of his Viceroyalty. Prominent in this movement was the well known to all India as a great patriot and a progressive and enlightened ruling prince, but still more intimately known to us as an honoured citizen of Bombay, H. H. the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior. At a preliminary conference held on 31st January, 1916, it was decided to convene a sheriff's meeting for this purpose. This was held in the Town Hall on 15th March, when a resolution was passed to place on record the deep sense of gratitude for an appreciation of the citizens of Bombay for the services rendered to the Empire in general and India in particular by Lord Hardinge. A committee was formed for this purpose. The committee organized a Garden Party which was held in the University Gardens on the eve of Lord Hardinge's departure, when many of the ruling princes and hundreds of leading citizens assembled to meet the Viceroy, who was held in such high esteem. Subscriptions were invited to the permanent memorial and thanks to the liberality of many of the ruling princes, headed by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and generously supported by H. H. the Maharaja of Scindhia, a sum of Rs 1,17,445 was subscribed which with accrued interest has amounted to Rs. 1,34,677.

With the full approval of Lord Hardinge the work of preparing a bronze statue was entrusted to Mr. Herbert Hampton.

Continuing Sir Stanley said: Many who are not well acquainted with the little history of the memorial may ask why this statue of Lord Hardinge was reared in Bombay? This Presidency has never been particularly identified with the Government of India. This city has never been even the temporary seat of the Government of India. On the contrary a richly stored history and marked individuality have developed a very strong porvincial spirit, which centralized Governors-General might have perhaps thought bordered on excessive independence. We have none of that intimate association with the Government of India rightly claimed by the great city of Calcutta where statues of Viceroys are thicker than leaves on Valhambrosa. Yet in one sense this erection of a memorial to a great Viceroy is a reversion of tradition.

Concluding he said: We rejoice again because this looks out on the harbour whence in the most anxious days of the war the great flotillas sailed for Europe for the Near and Middle East, for East Africa and Egypt bearing India's mite to Armageddon, in literal fulfilment of that noble pledge which so justly reflected the soul of India to devote the last man and the last gun to the destruction of the menace which hung over the civilization of the East no less than the West.

MAHARAJA SCINDHIA.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindhia then said:—We live in days when memories are short, but we must not allow their brevity to obscure all that Lord Hardinge did for India and for us. A statesman with a wide knowledge of men and things, a man of commanding talents and abounding sympathies, he served faithfully his King, his country and the British Empire. It was Lord Hardinge who placed our feet on the road leading to full partnership in the British Commonwealth. On his advice His Majesty the King-Emperor widened the restricted avenues to the winning of the Victoria Cross in order to admit Indian soldiers to that proud Order. He accepted the full responsibility for pledging the last soldier and the last gun in this land for the prosecution of the Great War. He claimed for Indian soldiery their equal place on the battlefields of Europe and thereby won for India an equal place in the gathering of the nations at Versailles and at the Councils of the Commonwealth in London. Again, it was he who encouraged and found the means for Indians to take a leading part in promoting the welfare of their own country. Finally, it was he who gave generous attention to the claims of Indians, and thereby allayed in his own time discontents arising from too narrow a field for opportunity and service.

May I take this opportunity of calling attention to a principle of Government which dominated the Viceroyalty of the statesman whose memory we honour to-day? That principle is to keep the great communities of the country on the side of the Government.

No matter over what country one is called upon to rule, it is the first duty of the wise Governor to win the confidence and gain the trust of the people committed to his charge. That responsibility Lord Hardinge discharged in a very remarkable degree. He had other and many engaging qualities, but this was pre-eminent, and it is the one I would venture to emphasise to-day.

On behalf of the Lord Hardinge Memorial Committee and the donors of this memorial, I gladly join in requesting Your Excellency to unveil the statue of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

THE VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

His Excellency after unveiling the statue read the following message of the Viceroy:—

I congratulate the Lord Hardinge Memorial Committee on having given Bombay city a lasting memorial of one of India's great Viceroys and Governors-General. When Lord Hardinge left Bombay in April, 1916, his parting words to you were "I leave India with a deep feeling of respect and affection for the citizens at the Gate of India, who I hope will always remember me as their true friend and as a devoted friend of India and her peoples." This memorial is a permanent token of your gratitude for that friend.

It would be invidious for one Viceroy to appraise the work of another; but Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty, which began with the visit of Their Imperial Majesties to India and ended with the difficult period of the world war, must always remain a great chapter in India's history. To us the arresting memories among its many great events is Lord Hardinge's steadfast adherence to his creed that India was worthy of trust and would trust without reserve where she could recognise true sympathy, and to his mission in his own words "to lead India gently along the path of progress." To the first of these no untoward event such as sporadic ebullitions of anarchy could bring a doubt, and to the second no difficulties or disappointments could give a check. He saw his creed justified in 1914 when India sent forth the flower of her soldiery to fight the Empire's battles; and in the inauguration of responsible institutions his mission has borne its fruit.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

After the message was read, Sir George Lloyd said:—

Sir Stanley Reed, Ladies and Gentlemen,—If you will permit me, I should like at the outset of my remarks to voice the real regret that is felt by us all, that the pressure of affairs has made it impossible for his Excellency the Viceroy to perform the unveiling of this memorial to his illustrious predecessor. Lord Hardinge's memorable tenure of the Viceregal office requires for its due appreciation just that great gift of sympathetic oratory of which his Excellency has so often proved himself the possessor, and we and the occasion are alike losers by the circumstances which have prevented his presence here to-day.

It is, I fear, incontrovertibly true of most of us in India to-day that we are apt to pay very little attention to past history. Indeed we regard the present only as a stepping stone to the future, and even the *laudator temporis acti* undergoes no criticism if he disregards facts and makes history suit his political theories. By such an attitude we gravely prejudice our own conclusions, for the past, especially the not too remote past, can teach us very valuable lessons of present application, and from studying the policies and actions of those great statesmen who won for themselves, as Lord Hardinge did, the confidence and affection of India, much profit is to be derived.

When Lord Hardinge assumed the Viceroyalty of this country in 1910, few could have foreseen the worldwide conflagration that was to take place so soon, leaving behind it the disturbance and upheaval of all the bases, social and economic, of society as it then existed. The prophets must, I think, have pointed out that the new Viceroy had gained most of his great reputation in the large field of international politics, and that therefore his achievements would be political rather than in improvement of the machinery of Government. But they cannot have foretold just how great would be the measure of his success in the former, now how much history would conspire to tie his hands in the latter direction. The first great measure of policy carried out by him was that which resulted in the removal of the Imperial Government to Delhi and the creation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bihar and Orissa. Regarding the merits and demerits of this step controversy still rages, and I do not propose to make myself liable for contempt of any of the courts in which the matter is still *sub judice*. What is beyond dispute is that the decision evidenced the complete minority of the Viceroy's desire to give freedom of development to local autonomy; and to remove the incubus of over-centralisation which was crushing provincial aspirations and repressing local development; so that thereafter each province had a certain liberty to develop at its own pace, and on its own lines.

LORD HARDINGE'S CONTRIBUTION.

The benefits we have since derived from this statesmanlike policy are invaluable and they are not material only. For the great merit of Lord Hardinge's whole policy was its contribution towards the evolution of an atmosphere in India in which steady political progress could grow on sound and healthy lines. At the inception of his Viceroyalty Lord Hardinge swiftly and clearly recognised the dangers which beset Indian political evolution on this side and on that. On the one hand was the danger of delay of dull and dilatory tactics breeding irritation and repressing legitimate growth; on the other was the danger of impatience and ingratitude, which must lead to the destruction of all that was sound and sane in the foundation of our progress.

But the greatest of his claims to fame and to the gratitude of India—the quality which places him in the rare class of great statesmen, lies in the fact that he saw so clearly the solution of this problem. It lay, as he unmistakably showed us, in the realisation of the identity of our interests. That alone, as he saw, could produce the true sense of confidence and friendship in which India's progress is assured. Very soon after his arrival in India, Their Majesties the King-Emperor and queen-Empress paid the gracious visit, in which His Majesty announced his coronation in person in India. In the wonderful spirit of loyalty and devoted affection to the Imperial throne which was enhanced by that visit, Lord Hardinge found the great means of achieving the policy he had set himself. By returning proof for proof, by showing the people of India that their confidence in the Imperial connection was fully reciprocated, he realised that his object could be attained. And he accomplished this by acting so that he made, and here I am quoting the words of one who is present to-day, the Government of India the Indian Government.

SPIRIT OF GENEROUS CONFIDENCE.

He was fortunate in that he was able to reap in some measure the fruits of his policy. In 1914 at the outset of the Great War, he acted in the same spirit of generous confidence and pledged all the resources of India to the support of the cause of freedom for which the Empire fought. And as had the wonderful gratification of seeing these resources utilised to the full and his appeal responded to by the Chiefs and the people of India, because taught by him, they realised that community of interest which is the principle of our Imperial existence. At the termination of his period of office, all attention and all efforts were concentrated upon bringing to a successful termination the great world struggle, but neither the Viceroy's administration nor his steady pursuance of his policy suffered thereby. He never for a moment allowed the just claims of any class of the Indian polity to be overlooked. His attitude towards the Indian Princes and Chiefs secured for him their confidence and affection in a marked degree—a confidence which bore tangible fruit in the devoted and magnificent services which they rendered throughout the war.

COURAGEOUSLY OUTSPOKEN.

To the provinces he gave freedom from interference and steady support. But above all he was energetic and courageously outspoken in all matters where he considered that the interests of Indians were being unjustly disregarded. He did not fail to press with all the force at his command both upon the Imperial Government and upon the Dominion the view taken by India regarding the treatment of Indians in South Africa. Equally he identified himself with and strongly upheld the Indian view regarding indentured labour. And on the eve of his departure from India, when he could almost regard his labours as finished, he took upon himself the championship of the cause of fiscal freedom for India and championed it with a capacity, the success of which we are already able to estimate. If I now recall an incident, the memory of which is an abiding sorrow to us all, it is only as a crowning proof of the sincere and noble desire to serve India by which Lord Hardinge was always animated; for even after that tragic event to which I refer and after the great loss which he and India both suffered in the subsequent death of one whose memory will ever be dear to Indians, he was unmoved in the vindication of his policy and pursued it to the end. Such single-minded devotion to a high and statesmanlike ideal has a twofold reward. It is rewarded by the great place which Lord Hardinge will ever hold in the roll of distinguished servants of his country, and it is rewarded by a tribute, which I venture to think will have an almost equal value for Lord Hardinge himself—the tribute of abiding affection and gratitude from the hearts of the people of India. And this his memorial statue in the first city of India, which is unveiled to-day, will remain to show how great were his achievements and with how strong and permanent an affection they are remembered.

A vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor and Lady Lloyd for taking the trouble in coming so far from Mahableshwar was proposed by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, which was duly seconded and carried with acclamation. The proceedings then terminated.

DEPUTATIONS FROM IMPERIAL SERVICES.

RECEIVED PRIVATELY BY VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May. 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy has recently received deputations from the members of the Imperial Services to discuss various questions as to the conditions of the services. Generally in Delhi His Excellency was waited upon by representatives of Indian Civil Service and Police Service. To-day the Association of Civil Engineers had discussion with him about conditions of their service. All these interviews were of a private nature, but an important public deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce will wait on His Excellency on the 30th May.

Wellington.—Government has arranged to entertain Rt. Hon. S. Sastri to a state dinner at Government House.

At Prestwick, the amateur golf international, between Scotland and England, resulted in a win for the former by ten matches to four.

In the Final of the Ladies' Gold Championship at Sandwich, Miss Wethered beat Miss Cecil Leith, the holder, 9 and 7.

MAVLA STRUGGLE

"NO QUESTION FOR CONGRESS TO DECIDE"!

THE FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday night a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal, Bombay Branch, Mr. L. G. Khare presiding.

One Mavla, Mr. Dagdu Koli, gave a harrowing account of the sufferings of the Mavlas. He said the Company's men were assaulting men, women and children indiscriminately. Their hairs were pulled, they were beaten, and all that for no fault of theirs. It was their land and they wanted it for themselves; he did not see why the Company should dispossess them of their ancestral land; he did not see why they should be so cruelly beaten and thrown into the streets. They had come there to complain to them against the *zulum* of the Government officers, who had allied themselves with the Company's men. To the public of Bombay they would appeal to help them out of their difficulties.

Many Mavla men and women spoke in a similar vein. A child, aged about seven, also made a speech; he was the boy, he said, who was assaulted by the men of the Company.

MR. BAPAT.

Mr. P. M. Bapat said their cause had been misrepresented by the newspapers and he wanted to give the public his own version. Mr. Bapat said they had approached the Collector first, as the Mavlas had then fullest confidence in Government. But that officer professed complete ignorance of the scheme and the Mavlas foolishly believed him. The fate of the people of Andhra Valley had awakened the Mavlas to the danger which lay before them. But they were sent by the officials from pillar to post. The Governor had no time to go into such small matters, he said, and Mr. Mead told them to give up all hopes of Government's abandoning the project. The Mavlas should either consider about compensation or other land *in lieu*. The speaker then went into the history of the whole question since it was first raised. The Mavlas had consulted the Mahatma about their difficulties and the latter had advised them to go and sit in the trench. Some landowners had received financial compensation and as they were rich men they welcomed it. But for the Mavlas compensation was not needed, because they knew it for certain that that amount would not remain with them for any length of time. They wanted their own land, as they wanted to live on it. In spite of the money-lender they were able to subsist and had managed to live on their own lands for so many years. No doubt the *Sahukar* was there, but he was of their own, and it was in the interests of both that the Mavlas should be kept alive on the land. But when once they got compensation and parted with their lands, the Mavlas would have to go abegging when their money was exhausted. They were ready to die for their own land, therefore, whatever might happen.

Mr. Bapat then minutely mentioned all the incidents that had taken place at Shere, where at the instance of a man called Anderson, a sweeper was requisitioned with his filth-pot and while it was being sprinkled on the speaker's body he asked the sweeper to throw it all on his own head; the sweeper got ashamed of it, though Anderson was not, and went away. Had it not been for the fact that the Mavlas were *satyagrahis* that man would have been murdered then and there. Soon after, Anderson left the Company and disappeared from the arena.

This year their difficulties had increased. Their women were insulted and beaten. But he would tell them this that they (Mavlas) had patience, and Government should see that it was not exhausted. The Mavlas would see the matter to the last however much they suffered. But even their sufferings had a limit.

Mr. Bapat then referred to criticism which had appeared in the "Chronicle" and said nobody could foresee the final result. But continue they would in their struggle for five years. If they did not win at the end of the five years then they would reconsider their position. This question was not of the Mavlas only; it was a question for the whole of India to decide. But the Mavlas would never give up their struggle until they had tried their methods for the five years they had decided upon. There were hundreds of men to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the land.

Mr. Bapasola said he agreed with the previous speaker; it was the duty of the rich of Bombay to help the cause of the Mavlas.

Mr. Bal and others also spoke.

MR. KHARE.

Mr. Khare said on Tuesday they would accept Volunteers for Mulshi. He had experience, he said, of the capitalists during the Bombay strikes, and he knew what sort of people they were. Mr. Bhabha had told them that only that by dispossessing the Mavlas of their lands the Tatas were going to make them civilised labourers. What a great blessing surely! Let them look at the condition of the poor labourers in Parel who were living in slums, sodden with drink, and dying of disease. Was that the civilisation which the Tatas had reserved for poor people of the Moval Taluka? Were the Movlas going to be exploited for the sake of the rich who made their pile in the share bazar? Even their women had become heroic and they were spurring the men, who had lagged behind! Were they to be told that they should keep quiet, even when their women were insulted and beaten, until the Congress had decided what they should do? No, it was a question in which their own pride and honour were involved. It was not a question for the Congress to decide; it was a question for the manhood of Maharashtra to decide.

MULSHI PETA SATYAGRAH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Like your own good self I have no wish to wreck Indian unity; I have no wish to cause the ruin of an Indian Company. My desire and the object of the Congress Programme is not war but peace, and the idea of a five years' struggle such as that at present going on at Mulshi Petha, involving loss of lives and property and precious time, is hateful to me. I hope the All-India Congress Committee will decide at once to intervene and confer with the Mavlas and the Satyagrahis with a view to an immediate settlement at Mulshi.

Sir, your concluding words in "Mulshi Peta satyagraha" express my inmost thoughts and so I have employed them above. I am a Satyagraha. I value Satya above everything else. I value Indian Unity. But when I have taken up a cause under a Divine mandate, when the God within has yoked me to a cause because it is the cause of Justice, Right and Humanity, I cannot be frightened by any "logical conclusions" of the lower plane. I want Indian Unity on the higher plane and I am working for it in my small way. And let me assure you that to secure the higher plane unity all lower plane unities will have to be treated according to their respective merits. Unity has its Divine side, but so has Division. If to unite on the higher plane we need to divide on the lower one, such a division becoms a duty. As I have said at the outset I have no wish to wreck Indian unity, an Indian Company or the Indian Congress Programme of peace. But if my programme of saving 12,000 souls and their progeny from the wreckage which confronts them necessarily involves a protracted struggle and that struggle, involves the wreckage of Indian Peace, the Tata Power Company and Indian Congress Unity, I can only say "God's will be done." Allow me to say that I have faith in my country's big men and women and that my faith and my reason tell me that at the worst my programme will cause the wreckage of the Tata Power Co. It cannot wreck real Indian Unity. Indian Peace it might affect to a small extent, but not so considerably as you seem to apprehend.

If the All-India Congress Committee is roused by your call—our object will be gained. With this letter I send you "An appeal to All-Indian Leaders to save the Mavlas of Mulshi." The concluding paragraph of this pamphlet "appeals to the Members of the All-India Congress Committee and to all great leaders of India to take up the Mulshi Cause as their own: This pamphlet was brought out and distributed soon after I went to jail in October last.

As to Shuddha Satyagraha (Righteous War) let me tell you that no All Maharastra Satyagraha Limits Conference will be in my opinion within its rights to call upon any one to take up Shuddha Satyagraha. In my "appeal to Maharastriyans," from which you have quoted, I have clearly indicated what the Limits Conference is to do. It may call upon the people to close or to continue Satyagraha; and if it decides upon continuing Satyagraha it will set fresh limits to it as regards the expenditure of time, money and men.

Satyagraha in my theory divides itself into Sama Satyagraha (otherwise called "Satyagraha" without any qualifying epithet), and Shuddha Satyagraha, each of these two sub-dividing themselves into Primary and Progressive. I send herewith Mulshi Patrak No. 27 (Marathi) which gives at the end my theory of Satyagraha in considerable detail. This theory formed part of the statement which I filed in the Court of Mr. Naik, District Deputy Collector of Poona, in the Shera Case. It appeared at the time in some Marathi papers and also in the "Mahratta" Poona, an English weekly. Thus my theory is before the Government and the Marathi and English reading public for over eight months now. If I understand Mahatma Gandhi aright, his Satyagraha is identical with what I call primary Satyagraha. In my theory after Primary Satyagraha come Progressive Satyagraha, Primary Shuddha Satyagraha and Progressive Shuddha Satyagraha. Thus there are four stages in my Satyagraha and not three.

The All-Maharastra Mulshi Conference, which I otherwise call the Satyagraha Limits Conference, is still an idea not materialised. The idea came into my head because I honestly think that Mulshi Satyagraha has come to a stage when All-Maharastra—if not All-India—would do well to give some serious thought to it. The Satyagraha has for its object the putting off of the dam at least for a generation, if not for good. I have made this clear in my notice to the Company dated the 3rd instant (vide page 4 Mulshi Patrak No. 27) Whatever the object of our Satyagraha may be, we surely are not expected to go on fighting indefinitely. When I gave serious thought to the problem in my prison days, the idea came to me that our efforts must have a limit of time, of money and of men. I then thought and thought and fixed my limits. On coming out I consulted my colleagues. We came to certain conclusions. But I was not satisfied nor were my colleagues. The Satyagraha Mandals, we thought, (and we think), would do well to submit their conclusions to the whole of Maharastra for consideration and revision (and not ratification"). And so I have proposed that the whole of Maharastra should meet in Conference and consider and revise our proposed limits. That is the simple story of the "creation" of the yet "uncreated" conference. To take up a further point, it is true and well-known, that the Mavlas and their friends determined upon Satyagraha, i.e., determined to save their (Mavlas') lives and properties without previous consultation with and approval of the Maharastriya Provincial Congress Committee; and it is true and well-known likewise that Maharastriya Provincial Conference (which is a more authoritative body, I suppose, than the Committee) approved of the Mavlas' and their friends' determination in two successive annual sessions. The taking up of Satyagraha in the manner noted above by the Mavlas and their friends [illegible] either as a rebellion against or a secession from [illegible] certain that the "new development" namely the mere expression of "a personal desire" (which is hastily interpreted by you as a "ruling out of the Mavlas") will not, by thinking Indians, be interpreted as a secession from or a rebellion against *Indian Nationalism*. Mulshi is a domestic question of Maharastra and if Maharastra goes forward to solve it with all might and main, Indians outside Maharastra will surely not be justified in characterising this effort as a rebellion against Indian Nationalism.

You are right in saying that our programme means that thousands of national workers will have to concentrate their energies on Mulshi Satyagraha somewhat at the expense of Khaddar and other items in the Congress programme. *Concentration*, I submit, is absolutely necessary if the Mulshi problem is to be decently solved. And our programme proposes concentration for a *definite period* to be fixed by the whole of Maharastra. The Congress programme is a *permanent* programme—as I understand it—permanent in the sense that we are to go on with it until the goal of the programme, Swarajya, is obtained and in some parts perhaps even after Swarajya is obtained. And surely India cannot rightly demand of Maharastra that it shall quietly hand Mulshi over to the encroachers because, forsooth, the Indian Congress cannot bother itself about Satyagraha for an indefinite period and has decided to stand aloof from it, devoting itself meanwhile exclusively to the Charka and other items in its national programme.

You speak of the Mulshi struggle as having started as a "natural and spontaneous movement of peasantry suddenly confronted with the loss of their ancestral homelands by the operation of a law which took no notice of their feelings or their human rights, and for the profit of a business enterprise." You are right there. But when you go on to speak of "quite a new complexion" having been given to this struggle, you are a little inaccurate. The complexion or the character of Maratha nationalism is not *given* to it either by myself or any other person, but is only *discovered* by us as being an integral part of it. You know the Austro-Serbian War became first a European War and then an all-world War. Even so the Mulshi struggle being a struggle of principles has evolved from being a peasantry struggle into a Maharastriya struggle and bids fair to become a bigger one still.

We, humans, cannot dictate to the principles of Justice, Right and Humanity that they shall command us thus far and no farther. We may obey but we cannot pretend not to hear their commands. In the Mulshi struggle it is the honest service of the above principles which has brought us, Satyagrahis, to take up the stand we do. It is, we have discovered, an All-Maharastra question; nay, we look upon it as an All-India question. And, if the All-India leaders come forward to solve it, you and I and all who have taken part in or sympathised with the struggle so far will bless this "new development".—Yours, etc.,

P. M. BAPAT.

Bombay, May 19.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

"WELL AND HAPPY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, May, 21.

In reply to a telegraphic enquiry about Mahatma Gandhi's health, Mrs. Gandhi has received the following telegram from the jailor of Yerwda Central Jail:—Your husband well and happy.

GOVT'S CONTRADICTION.

The statement appearing in some of the local newspapers that Mr. Gandhi is ill in jail is without foundation and is officially contradicted by the Government of Bombay. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi's health has not suffered.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

NON-OFFICIAL CHAIRMAN TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

In connection with the appointment of a temporary chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, about which notices of motions have been given urging selection of a non-official, the Bengal Government has issued the following communique:—The Government of Bengal in the ministry of local self-government is contemplating to appoint a non-official chairman of the Calcutta Corporation in place of Mr. J. N. Gupta who goes on leave for six weeks. The selection has not been yet made. It is understood that Mr. C. A. L. Pugh's name was thought of in this connection, but this was impossible owing to legal bar under section 99 of the Government of India Act which provides that such an appointment should go only to one domiciled in India.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

WHY MAHATMA PREACHES ABOLITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 20.

Presiding at the first Tinnevelly Conference of South India Adi Dravidas held at Palamcotta to-day, Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty remarked that Mr. Gandhi's preaching to abolish untouchability was for the purpose of drawing members of depressed classes within the fold of non-cooperators and thus paralyse the British Government.

BOMBAY PARSEE SCOUTS.

A WALKING TOUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A party of Parsee Scouts belonging to the 12th and the Bombay Troops undertook a walking tour from Bombay to Matheran and Poona. The party comprised the following lads and under the command of Scout Master F. J. Davar and Troop Leader Mr. J. Presswalla:—Scout Master, F. J. Davar; Troop Leader, M. J. Presswalla; Patrol Leader, E. R. Bisni; Patrol Leader, F. B. Musa; Second, M. J. Marker; Second, M. S. Gazder; Scout, C. A. Master. Scout, R. M. Pochkhanawalla; R. B. Sroff (Major Domo of the Troops).

The party was equipped with firearms and Pedometres, which indicated number of miles cut on foot. Each lad carried his own bedding haversack and water bottle. Sore feet is no unusual concomitant of long marches but the Scouts succeeded in avoiding sorefeet by changing socks at intervals of about 15 miles, and marching at times in their boots without socks.

Leaving Victoria Terminus on the evening of the 7th instant, they reached Chowk Point at Matheran, climbing the steep hill up Sivaji's Ladder, about 11 a.m. on the 10th instant. The 7th Bombay Troop (Europeans) who have camped at Matheran welcomed them and had a photograph taken of the party. Thereafter the party was received by Messrs. Lord Brothers at their Hotel, where they were very well entertained and all comforts and convenience were provided for. Besides, several Parsee families at Matheran were kind enough to give all necessary help to the Scouts.

The lads then paid a visit to the 2nd Bombay Troop who had also camped at Matheran and received a very courteous and enthusiastic welcome from them.

It should be borne in mind that these youths walked at the average rate of 26 miles per day which at the rate of walking, ought, looking to their age (between 13 and 18 years except the Scout Master who is 29) to be considered a record March.

Several men with military experience at Matheran expressed the same opinion and congratulated the troop on their achievement.

Nothing untoward happened on the March, but at Sion Road about 10 p.m. the lads encountered a large reptile wriggling about in the middle of the road. The poor creature was looking for the last time on the moon, for the boys made an end of it with their staves. Measuring if they found that it was 5 feet 6 inch in length.

The party left Matheran about 6 p.m. on the 11th instant and reached Poona at 7 p.m. on the 14th instant in the pink of health.

Nothing out of the common occurred on the first two days of their march to Poona except on the 3rd day, when in the heart of the jungle they were overpowered by a heavy cyclone which delayed them for more than two hours, so furious was the storm and so heavy was the hail that it was quite impossible for any human being to march through it. But luckily for the lads they discussed a shelter which protected them from the storm.

The lads had walked at the average rate of 24 miles per day from Bombay to Poona via Matheran climbing the steep precipices of Matheran by Shivaji's Ladder and without any artificial help such as a cycle or a trek-cart. Sometimes they had to pass their nights on improvised hammocks tied to branches of trees so as to protect themselves from dangerous raptiles. It should be mentioned here that when the party found their march very monotonous. Scout C. A. Master made them cheerful by his witty sayings and second M. J. Marker enlivened the way by his charming music.

On reaching Poona the party after taking the last signature of the Station Master of Poona were received by some of the well-known citizens, both civil and military, who congratulated them on their adventurous journey.

CHEATING A MOTOR FIRM.

ACCUSED MISSING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 20.

The Calcutta Police are enquiring into the whereabouts of Chaturlal Mehta, a native of Bombay, who is wanted on a charge of cheating. It is stated that he came to Calcutta last month and took up residence at Grand Hotel. He visited the firm of Motor Traders Limited and selected a Rolls Royce car at Rs. 30,000. He gave a cheque for that amount on the Alliance Bank of Simla. Then he took from that firm Rs. 350 as he was pressed for ready cash and gave another cheque for that amount on the same bank. Later on, both the cheques, being presented for encashment, were dishonoured. Enquiries made at the hotel showed that the accused had left leaving a month's due unpaid. It has been ascertained that the accused was also wanted on similar charges of cheating at Bombay, Delhi and Lahore, Neither the accused nor the missing car have yet been traced out.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN HIGHER GRADES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 20.

With a view to encourage the employment of Indians in the higher grades of service, the directorate of the Imperial Bank of India have recently appointed three men who are already in the Bank's service as agents. This is the first time that Indians have been selected to act as Agents in this Presidency.

ANAND CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND May, 20.

Owing to excessive heat the Anand Conference which is arranged to be held from 25th to 27th instant will hold its sittings in the morning and in the afternoon. The President-elect of the Conference arrives at Anand on the 25th morning by the nine o'clock special.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

PLEA FOR REFORM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 20.

The second session of the Deccan Native States Subjects Conference which was attended by a number of delegates from the several states in the Deccan and presided over by Mr. Gupte, M.L.C., has just come to a close. In the absence of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. A V Patwardhan of the Servants of India Society welcomed the delegates, after which the President delivered his inaugural address. He dealt upon the necessity of Indians in British India taking interest in the welfare of their brothers living in Native States; for, he thought that in order that their attempts at national uplift might be attended with success it was necessary to bring them up to the level of British India and to carry them along with it. A Princes Chamber had been established in India but, thought Mr. Gupte, far from helping Native States Subjects, it had only served to strengthen the position of rulers of Indian States.

The policy of the British Government towards these states had passed through different stages during the last two hundred years. In Mr. Gupte's view while it had conferred more rights on the rulers, it had left their subjects entirely unaffected. He despaired of getting anything for the subjects, either from the rulers themselves or from the Government of India. He, therefore, pleaded for an influential deputation to go to England to lay their case before the Prime Minister of England and the Parliament. He suggested that the question should in the last resort be raised at the League of Nations, but it was absolutely necessary to secure immediate relief for the subjects of native states.

A number of resolutions were placed before the Conference for consideration and adopted. The first three expressed grief at the deaths of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Ranisaheb of Bhor and Nabab of Janjira. The fourth called upon all princes to introduce responsible government within their territories following the lead given by the British Government. Another resolution appealed to them to remove all restrictions on freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Establishment of panchayats in the states was asked for and a vigorous expansion of female education demanded. An emphatic protest was entered against the extension of section 124A of the Indian Penal Code to Native States and a request was made for its removal.

DISTRESS AMONG MOPLAHS.

MR. ANDREW'S REJOINDER TO MR. KNAPP.

MADRAS. May. 19.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has communicated to the press the following statement with reference to Mr. Knapp's report on Malabar:—

Mr. Knapp has referred to me by name as giving him information with regard to the distress among the Moplah women and children which was apparently incorrect. I brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor and Mr. Knapp three facts, which I had seen with my own eyes (1) a Moplah child of about nine years old who was mutilated, (2) a Moplah woman who was bayonetted and (3) some Moplah women whom I had seen in terror-stricken condition and in great misery and fear. I used to report immediately either to Mr. Knapp or to the Collector any cases which were related to me directly by eye-witnesses of famished Moplah women in the interior. Mr. Knapp himself appointed a Commission of enquiry into Moplah distress in the interior and himself nominated members of that commission. Why is the report of that Commission still unpublished? And what has been done to the culprits? The public surely have a right to judge for themselves the findings of those reports.

DARING DACOITY NEAR CALCUTTA.

WEALTHY BENGALEE'S HOUSE RAIDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May. 19

A gang of dacoits composed of sixteen up-countrymen armed with guns and daggers and other deadly weapons, raided yesterday morning at three o'clock the house of a wealthy Bengalee, an inhabitant of Belghoria about eight miles from Calcutta. After getting into the zenana compartments they snatched away jewellery from the person of a lady. While they were trying to break open the iron safe, some villagers attracted by the hue and cry arrived on the spot. One of them attacked with a lathi a dacoit who was guarding the main entrance and injured him. A free fight then ensued between the dacoits and the villagers, in the course of which some of the villagers were wounded. During its progress a neighbour of the house raided, fired a shot at the dacoits from the terrace of his house. They responded by firing three shots in the air. Fighting their way out the dacoits escaped under cover of darkness with one wounded comrade. The culprits have not yet been traced out.

PATEL BROTHERS DECLINE TO ACCEPT ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and Mr. Vallabhbai Patel have declined to accept an address from their community at the time of the forthcoming Gujerat Political Conference in view of the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi and thousands of their other countrymen.

JAIL MUTINY CASE CLOSED.

"LADIES DID NOT FIRE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 19.

Mr. Swinhohe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day concluded the enquiry in the Presidency Jail Mutiny case which took place on the 26th April. Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Jail Superintendent, recalled, said that he knew the names of the five ringleaders but there were other clever men who pulled the wires from behind and made desperate attempts to carry out the deed. The witness told the warders to go upstairs and fire, otherwise the convicts would break through the gate. There was no firing by ladies. The convicts were not allowed to have newspapers in jail. The witness wrote letters to the Inspector-General because convicts threatened a conspiracy to stop work. The ringleaders were severely punished. The witness also informed the Inspector-General that he apprehended the warders through the fear of Khilafat Prisoners who were contemplating a hartal. The witness got sixteen Punjabis and this prevented the warders from striking. On the 25th, the convicts assaulted the jail Doctor and they were punished. That day the ordinary convicts went on hunger strike because the political prisoners were given better food.

The wives of a European Sergeant and the Jailor said that they neither fired nor did they know how to use the firearms. The convict Majid recalled, denied having asked anybody to publish any reports in the newspapers. A. P. Ryan, recalled, said that he made enquiries into the alleged assault by a warder on a convict in prayer and found there was no truth in it. This concluded the enquiry.

VILLAGERS' FIGHT WITH DACOITS.

A VARIED CAPTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

A communique says:—In the early hours of the morning of May 3rd a dacoity was committed in the village of Dorana in Ambala District. The villagers were able to surround the dacoits and a fight took place during the course of which firearms were used. The dacoits appeared to be Sikhs and numbered 16 or 17 persons. They were pursued and in the course of the running fight which insued two of them were captured. One of these subsequently succumbed to injuries. From papers found upon his person there is reason to believe that this man was Surjan Singh alias Singara Singh, a notorious absconder. The second man was one Balwant Singh of Sampli village in Patiala State Territory. In addition to these two men the villagers captured a camel, a pony, a sword, the kirpans, a revolver, cartridges and four black turbans such as Akalis are in the habit of wearing.

"WOUNDING RELIGIOUS FEELING"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 19.

A press communique says:—A story is current that a Police officer engaged in dispersing an unlawful assembly in Amritsar on January 6th showed disrespect to the Granth Sahib. A full magisterial enquiry was held at the time and the District Magistrate after visiting the spot and questioning persons in the locality found that the Police officer in command was unaware of the presence of the Granth Sahib behind the *chick* and that there was no ground for believing that he failed to take proper care to avaid wounding religious feelings. He received in his order the regret of the Police and of himself that religious observances suffered any interruption and that any degree of disrespect should inadvertantly have been shown to the Granth Sahib.

FIRST INDIAN ASSAY MASTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. I. C. Gupta has been appointed Assay Master of His Majesty's Mint in Calcutta in succession to Mr. C. R. Robson who has been deputed on special duty to Pretoria. Mr. Gupta made a special study of advanced metallurgy in England and received a training in the Royal Mint at London before he came out to India eight months ago. He is the first Indian appointed as Assay Master.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR I. M. S.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May. 19.

The question of new uniforms for Indian Medical Service officers has sometime past been engaging the attention of the Government of India and this object has been now thoroughly examined by a strong departmental committee whose recommendations are at present before the Government. This committee was presided over by Surgeon-General Sir W. R. Edward, Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The services of the following Medical Officers are permanently placed at the disposal of civil authorities,—Lieut.-Col. W. J. Collinson, Major W. D. Wright, Major B. B. Newland and Major L. J. Fraser.

Major A. H. Napier has been reverted to civil employment in Bihar and Orissa.

A Bangalore correspondent wires that Moulana Azad Sobhani Sahib arrived there on Thursday morning from Pondicherry and started a Moplah relief fund. He will address a public meeting on the present situation shortly. While at Pondicherry, Moulana Sobhani met Babu Arobinda Ghose and had a talk with him. Babu Arobinda, though unwilling yet to take part in politics, said that if ordered by God he would enter the political field at once.

A Madura message says all arrack and opium shops opened yesterday evening and picketing is suspended temporarily.

DEHRADUN CONFERENCE PRESIDENT.

PISTOL FIRING INCIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 19.

Apropos the statements that appeared in the press recently to the effect that an attempt was made on the life of the President-elect of Dehradun Political Conference while he was being led in procession through the streets, the Publicity Commissioner informs the Associated Press that the case has been investigated by the local officials and their report shows that when the procession was passing by the house of Chowdhari Shiam Singh, some altercation took place between the Chowdhari who was on his Kotha and the crowd below and finally it is said he threw down a shoe which struck the umbrella held over the head of Jagatguru Shankaracharya. This caused considerable excitement amongst the crowd and Chaudhiri Shiam Singh, thereupon, fired a pistol into the air to frighten them. No one was hurt. The licence of the Chowdhiri has been cancelled.

GOPALDAS DESAI.

REFUSES TO WITHDRAW FROM N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABTD, May 19.

The "Swaraj" a local daily states that Desai Gopaldas Ambaidas, chairman, Reception Committee of the Gujerat Political Conference was asked by the Bombay Government to express regret and withdraw from the non-co-operation movement, but he has refused to do so regardless of all consquences.

M. MAHOMED ALIS' LETTER TO MR. ANDREWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, May 19.

The "Young India" publishes a letter written by M. Mahomad Ali from Bijapur Jail to Mr. Andrews in which he says. 'While I devote after my jail work a good deal of time to Quoran reading and memorising, I am devoting perhaps as much time to the study of the Bible."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA May, 19.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major R. E. Flowerdew, I. M. S., is posted to Burma Jail Department. The Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force is given the privilege of private entree.

Regulations for Probation of candidates for Indian Civil Service by competitive examination are published in the current issue of the Gazette of India.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Revd. G. H. B. Suthern, is appointed Chaplain Lucknow establishment. Mr. J. H. Kerr becomes president Board of Examiners, Calcutta University. Major G. G. Jolly I. M. S. is appointed Assistant Director of Public Health, Burma. Mr. H. Thomas officiates as Superintendent of cinchona cultivation, Burma, vice Mr. Russell granted two months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARMENT.

Captain Patrick Ryan is appointed Divisional Engineer, wireless engineering.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. C. Arbery, Assistant Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, is granted eight months' leave.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major S. G. V. Ellis, I. A., Deputy Financial Adviser is granted one year's leave, Lieut A. G. Murray officiates. Captain M. Stagg officiates as Mint. Master Calcutta, vice Major R. E. Etace transferred to Bombay. Mr. A. H. Gurney C. S. is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab. Mr. P. N. Mukerji is appointed Controller of Surplus Stores Accounts.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick is posted as Vice-Consul, Ahwaz. Captain E. D. Metcalfe, 3rd Skinners Horse, is granted one year's leave out of India. Major J. B. D. Hunter, I. M. S., is posted as legation surgeon, Nepal. Mr. A. M. Warren is appointed Consul for United States at Karachi. Khan Bahadur Syed Allah Banda is confirmed as Indian Attache, Khorasan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lt. Colonels M. H. Thonely and E. V. Hage have been permitted to retire from Indian Medical Service. The Viceroy has appointed Lt. Col R. P. Wilson, I. M. S., to be honorary surgeon on his personal staff vice Lt. Col. Lister retired. Lt. Col W. C. S. Prince is granted 8 months' leave; preparatory to the retirement, Major G. F. J. Paterson is granted 8 months' leave. Ex India Marine Department:—Lt Commander G. Eagledue will officiate as Port Officer, Aden, vice Commander Goad is granted leave.

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may be due to eating too much, eating rich, indigestible foods, to excessive acid secretions, or to food fermentation. You may feel as if you had a lump of lead in your stomach, the acid may burn and irritate, or the gas may distend your stomach so that it presses upon and interferes with the heart action; but whichever of these may be the cause, instant relief may be obtained by taking Bisurated Magnesia. For genuine prevention of stomatch trouble, for quick and certain relief after the pain has started, Bisurated Magnesia is unsurpassed. However slight your trouble may be, get some Bisurated Magnesia from your chemist to-day. Take as directed, and you can always enjoy your food without fear of pain and discomfort to follow. Beware of substitutes: look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, on every package and ensure your getting the genuine.

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RELIEF WORK IN MALABAR

EFFORT OF ARYA SAMAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, May 18.

A report just issued in connection with Arya Sabha Relief work in Malabar says:—

During the period under report we gave relief to a little over 300,000 souls. Able-bodied men have been sent to work under the Municipality, they being allowed to take the wages for themselves. Some women have been taught spinning and provided with charkas and they are all wed to take the earnings for themselves. We express our thanks to the Local Congress Committee for having given us 10 charkas free of costs

In the matter of the reconversion of the Hindus forcibly converted by the Moplahs, the Arya Samaj has done much fruitful work. It must be remembered that the Samaj was the only body engaged in this task. From 26th March to April 10th Pandit Kupalchand, Editor of the Arya Gazette, Lahore accompanied by Mr. R. Venkatachalam made a tour through the interior on foot, visited even remote and unsafe villages and made arrangements for the reconversion of the converted Hindus. At the end of April the Samaj has under its protection about 750 reconverted Hindus, excluding those who had already gone home. Even now converts are going to our centre from several parts of the rebel area. We have sent three paid local men to go to the inetrior to enquire into the conditions of the reconverted Hindus and supply us with first hand information. We are sorry to say that we are informed that the reconverted Hindus are experiencing difficulties not only at the hands of the Moplahs but also at the hands of their own Hindu brethren. Ever since the advent of the Arya Samaj Relief workers in Malabar appeals have been made to the Hindus through papers and pamphlets to readmit the converted Hindus into their respective communities readily and sympathetically. Every possible help is being given to the reconverted to get readmission into their communities. Some of the Arya workers, with some other local gentlemen, interested in the work, attended the Yogakshem Sabha to plead for the reconverted Hindus. We express our thanks to the Central Relief Committee for giving us some clothes and one box soaps for the refugees.

Seeing that there are many destitute children and women among the refugees, we have opened an orpharage and widow's home at Mankkavu in Calicut. There are at present 4 orphans and 9 women there. They are supplied with all the necessaries and an ayurvedic physician of the neighbourhood has been successfully requested to look after them. They are provided with a few charkas to be worked by them at leisure. After having known the Hindu society of Malabar for the last few months the Arya Samaj believes that several evils are fast eating up into the vitals of the Hindu society of Kerala, that full social status may not be restored to the reconverted Hindus, unless a strong public opinion is created in favour of it and that social reforms in several directions are urgently required for the wellbting of the Hindus in Kerala. With this object in view the Samaj have written several letters to the press and have published several pamphlets both in English and in Malayalam. More pamphlets are in the press and we hope to publish them all without much delay.

SRI ARBINDO GHOSH.

WISHES SUCCESS TO PRESENT MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 19.

A Bangalore message to the "Hindu" says that Moulana Azad Sobhani who arrived there yesterday morning from Pondicherry had an interview with Sri Auradinda Ghose and had a free talk with him. Sri Aurabinda wishes the progress and success of the present political movement though he is unwilling yet to take part in politics. He says according to his faith if he is ordered by God he will enter political field at once.

EXCISE COMMITTEE AT POONA.

TOTAL PROHIBITION ADVOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 19.

The Excise Committee is continuing to record evidence under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Sathe. All the four witnesses examined by it yesterday, viz., Mr. Gupte, Mr. Thakur, Mr. Limaye representing the Deccan Sabha and Mr. Mobedji advocated total prohibition as soon as possible. In his cross-examination Mr. Thakur gave expression to the view that the Government officers refused to afford facilities for the promotion of temperance work. On being asked to cite a concrete instance, the witness mentioned the conduct of the Poona Collector in not permitting him to enter liquor shops for the purpose of taking a census of the drinking population on which Mr. Thakur had set his heart.

NEW NATIONALIST DAILY IN LAHORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May. 20.

Another new vernacular nationalist daily the "Bharatmata", will be shortly published in Lahore. The Editorial staff will include among others Mr. B. R. Gandhi non-cooperating pleader, and Mr. Lalchand Falak. It promises to be a non-party paper and will more or less follow the Congress Creed.

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Literature and Art.

INDU SCIENCE OF POLITICS.

"The Sacred Books of the Hindus."—The Positive Background of Hindu Sociology —Book II, Part I (Political)—by Benoy Kumar Sircar. Printed at the Panini Office, Bahadurganj, Allahabad. Price Rs. 3.

The well-known series of the Sacred Books of the Hindus, published under the able editorship of Major B. D. Basu, I.M.S. (Retd.), bids fair to rival and even outshine the earlier Oriental Learning Series known by the familiar name of the Sacred Books of the East, and, so far as its limited yet intensive research activities within the Hindu sphere are concerned, is extremely helpful in widening and correcting the normal outlook of the educated Hindus upon the subject of their National advancement in the past. For the educated Hindus of the older generation used to derive their notions of Hindu political and social topics from the writers of the Max Mullerian School of Thought—which, though it undoubtedly evoked the interest and National pride of the Hindus in their country's past history yet made them entertain the erroneous idea that the past achievements of their ancestors lay more in the philosophical and metaphysical directions than in the field of material sciences like sociology, politics or economics. The military and political achievements of the Hindus were supposed to be negligible and their contribution to political or economic thought was supposed to be closely and indissolubly connected with their religion. Kipling's famous lines

"The East bowed low in solemn thought,
In silent deep disdain,—
She heard the legions thunder past—
Then plunged in thought again!"

seemed to embody in a nutshell the Easterner's,—and pre-eminently the Hindu's—claim to the respect and attention of the outside world! That this notion was entirely mistaken and one sided is clearly shown by the book now under review, which is only of a series that has already run into the 25th volume. The recent researches of able antiquarian scholars like Narendra Nath Law, Jayaswal, S. Krishnaswami Iyengar and others prove incontestably that the hitherto prevailing notions about the inseparable Comingling of Hindu Ethics and politics with Hindu religion were either hastily formed by earlier scholars or they were sedulously fostered among a subject population by men of the dominant race. The situation that modern research forces on our notice to-day is the exact reverse of these notions. For in the first place, we find that the advancement of the Hindus in the fields of politics and economics was immense and secondly that the great mass of Hindu political thought and literature was *absolutely independent* of any other writing on morality or religion.

Among the prominent ancient works of the Hindus which on their recent discovery and publication have helped in dispelling the Max Mullerian notions above referred to may be mentioned Kautilya's Artha Sastra (translated into English 1906-1910) and Sukra Niti (1914). The book under review is a thorough eye-opener for the reputedly "meditative" Hindu. It contains an exhaustive exposition of the now famous Sukra Niti, showing that Hindu genius in the past was not unacquainted with "democratic upheavals, rigicides, empire-building and Imperialistic notions like *pax-Sarva bhoumica* and extra-Indian commercial enterprise." Not merely to antiquarian students, but also to students of modern comparative politics, economics and sociology, the book forms engrossingly interesting reading.

We observe that the author finds some difficulty in fixing the chronology of the work called "Sukra Niti", which forms the main theme of his book. The disentanglement of the different sections of Sukra Niti from one another according to the time-value and place-value of its theories and of the institutions it advocates is necessarily a difficult task. Ancient Schools of Thought—whether religious or socio-political seem to have grouped themselves round some reputed sage whose disciples after his death undoubtedly completed and amplified the original work commenced by the master and this process would go on for generations of discipleships until the particular school of thought was either deprived of all its adherents or was relegated to comparative obscurity because of the weaknesses or defects of the Chief Preceptor of its later days. The assessing of the time-value of the frequent additions and alterations in the original work is therefore rendered extremely difficult.

INDIA'S CLAIM FOR FREEDOM

"THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM," by Miss Hilda M. Howsin (Tagore & Co. Madras.)

Providence seems to have ordained the martyr's lot to the real champions among Englishmen of India's right to freedom. The history of B. G. Horniman's deportation is still fresh in the minds of the readers of the "Chronicle," that it is not necessary to dwell upon it here. There are others who have suffered in one way or another for their fearless championing of Indian aspirations. Among these we may mention Miss Hilda M. Howsin, whose book: The Significance of Indian Nationalism, when it first appeared in 1909, must have caused no little searching of heart among our self-styled Trustees. Miss Howsin's book was a great revelation but her crime in exposing the little hypocrisies incidental to the British occupation of India was too great to be forgiven by the Englishmen who held the reins of power. Their opportunity came when the war broke out and "the wisdom of the Advisory Committee of the Home Office," (in England) ordained that she "should be imprisoned for the period of the war," lest she should attempt to raise "rebellion" in India! Time has its own revenge. To-day, as has been observed, everyone is discussing the shadow of an Indian republic looming on the horizon." Time was when hope ran high that the "national acumen (of the British) would foresee irremediable disaster for England, should she persist in her attempt to frustrate the independent development of Indian nationality. But those times have gone past recall, and as Miss Howsin has observed in a preface to the second Edition of her book, "the unfolding of events has steadily driven out the belief not merely in the utility but also in the pertinence of any appeal" to Government to pursue "a liberating policy in conformity with English idealism and the security of the Empire." A deeper perception also reveals "that the large majority of British people would contentedly accept any settlement with India their ministers might propose. It is a problem remote from their concern, it is a subject upon which they candidly admit their profound ignorance, and.....they are too minutely engrossed with their own ever increasing difficulties to do otherwise then leave the elucidation of Indian affair in the hands of the Government and the interested services." And what time they are "under the domination of a short-sighted expediency which does not shrink from using the higher principles of humanity as a lure in the pursuance of its imperialistic greed," India has been disillusioned in regard to the potentiality of her old-time creed of petitions and prayers. She "no longer begs for Freedom as a boon; She fights for it as a duty: She claims it as a right," and she is determined to have it, no matter what the cost or the suffering or Sacrifice.

"The great Non-Co-operation movement is not only an inspired act of evolution, a supreme act of faith, by which the people identify themselves with that body of capacities and powers which is the spiritual reality of the Nation, but it is the direct challenge of India to the Government and the people of Great Britain themselves to abide in the faith they have accepted before the world". The challenge has been met by repression, but repression as experience has shown, is no answer. "India is awake to her paramount duty. She will steadily reject—as she has already done a shadowy Scheme of reforms—the attempt to foist ready-made foreign institutions upon her, which work mechanically, because the Supreme authority is foreign, and leave the basic problems of the country unsolved and undealt with." The return to the Charkha, it has been the eyesore of many a bureaucrat (of the Manchester School, we presume), as a means of industrial emancipation, is a timely re-education of the National cultural perception to the recognition of true values and sound principles, and brings into common operation the ideal of handicraft with which the most progressive and inspirational of the western educationalists and artists are striving to regenerate the lives and conceptions of their own people." We specially commend these observations to some of our illiberal "Liberals." who, steeped in ignorance, are unable to see any good in the charkha movement or khadi propaganda. And as Miss Howsin has thoughtfully observed, "India's first and holiest duty, as the first fruits of a new dispensation, is to be free. She has proved her moral position by the choice of the highest plane for battle. The National acceptance of non-Violence places her in the vanguard of the pioneers of a new world, order. She appears not only as the liberator of her own people, but as the saviour of her enemies." Miss Howsin writes with insight into and understanding of the problem. She has set before herself and her absolute sense of justice, and hatred of cant make the book refreshing reading.

EDUCATION AND ART

It will be remembered that while commenting on the recent exhibition of handicrafts organised by the authorities of the local municipal girls' schools we drew attention to the necessity of recognising their importance and of assigning a more definite place to them in the national schemes of education. Those who are occupied in such schemes will be interested to know of similar endeavours in Western countries. The picture reproduced above shows Manchester schoolchildren visiting the exhibition of nese children's work exhbited recently at the city's Art Gallery. Professor Cizek, who is regarded as teacher of genius, has more than the usual amount of faith in the capacity of expression processed by children. He has in the drawings, executed under his guidance, merely "drawn out" the power of making pictures which was "inside the children". He has not told them "how to do their work or given them examples to copy, or insisted that they should not attempt to put a tree or a man into their designs until they had taken a course of landscape sketching or figure drawing. He has realised that in art we need only knowledge enough to enable us to express our ideas." The merit of this gifted teacher consists, first, in his faith in the capacity of the children and secondly in the power of his indirect guidance which enables them to draw with the utmost freedom "out of their heads." It is true that in allowing them the freedom and severely restricting his guidance, which in the case of the case of the ordinary drawing teacher is only interference, he allows what may be regarded from the adult's view point as imperfections. He evidently prefers the seeming imperfections to lifeless imitation and mechanical execution of detailed instructions. He is entirely justified in his preference. It is help, not dictation, that the child requires in its efforts towards self-expression. Children in this country need urgently the education. But they need above all gifted teachers like Professor Cizek who not only recognise its importance but adopt means to provide it.

ART AND EDUCATION.

Courtesy—"The Manchester Guardian."

School Children visiting the exhibition of Viennese Children's work at the Manchester Art Gallery.

JUNGLE LORE.

TRAPPING WILD ANIMALS IN MALAY JUNGLES. By Charles Mayer. (T. Fisher Unwin Ltd, London.) Thacker and Co., Ltd., Bombay, pp. 228.

The record of adventure which we find in Mr. Mayer's book is a record of thrills, resource in difficulties and danger and natural history. To go into the jungle and shoot a tiger is a comparatively simple matter. It is a very different matter to catch him and bring him through the wilds undamaged and deliver him safe in London or New York. In his trapping expeditions the author had most extraordinary and exciting adventures with pythons one of them being 32 ft. long, tigers, a herd of 100 elephants, rhino, and an almost incredible experience in snaring two full grown orang-outangs.

The book consists of seven chapters every one of which is a unique record in itself. The author shows himself a keen observer not only of the habits of animals but also of the ways of men. The sidelights which the book throws on the character, manners and customs of the inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula would alone have entitled it to a high place in the literature of travel. The author has a remarkable cure to suggest for that loathsome scourge of the East, Leprosy; and even such an expert as Sir Reginald Rogers would certainly take off his hat to Mr. Mayer for the daring, originality and the marvellous simplicity of the suggested line of curé.

Being a keen observer of animals and their ways the author contradicts many of the prevailing ideas with regard to the intelligence of the elephant and the bloodthirstiness of the tiger. With regard to the elephant the author says "These facts are certainly against the conclusion that the elephant is an extraordinarily shrewd animal, much less one possessed of the power of reasoning in the abstract, with which he is commonly credited. I do not think I traduce the elephant, when I say it is in many things a stupid animal, and I can assert with confidence that all the stories I have heard of it, except those relating to feats of strength or docility performed under its trainer's or keeper's direction, are beyond its intellectual power and are but pleasant fiction."

The author is a keen observer and but even he was outwitted once by a son of the East, an Arab dealer in elephants. One day while the author was leading one of the smaller elephants through the streets, he was approached by an Arab, who asked him if he would sell the animal to him. The author thinking that the dealer was enquiring out of mere curiosity thought he would silence him by mentioning a fancy price 3000 dollars Mexican although the ordinary price it would have fetched would have been about 450 dols. The Arab, however, persisted and followed the author to his house and gave him 500 dols. to bind the barga'n and called a friend of his to act as witness. When he left to get the rest of the money the author went to the stall and examined the animal. It did not take him long to discover why the Arab was willing to pay 3,000 dols. The little elephant had twenty toes instead of the usual eighteen. "Twenty-toed elephants are held in veneration throughout India, and are keenly sought by all the Rajas and Maharajas for the prosperity they are supposed to bring and the price they will bring is determined almost entirely by the amount the Rajas can gather together. My little twenty-toed elephant was a faultless specimen." How the author ragged and indulged in abuse, and how a compromise was eventually reached we leave the reader to find out from the book itself. The Arab sold the elephant to the Maharaja of Mysore for 10,000 rupees.

One is tempted to quote a great deal more from this delightfully interesting volume redolent as it is with the fragrance of the East and the fascination of the tropical jungle, but it would be doing an injustice to the author and the publishers to do so. The only fault of the book—and we think it to be a great fault—is that it is entirely without illustrations. It would have added a hundred-fold to the charm of the book if it had contained a portrait of the author and a few good illustrations of jungle life and the captured animals. We wonder how the author in these days of advanced photography failed to take with him a camera. We feel that the photographs would have been as valuable as the actual captures.

But in spite of this great defect it is a delightful volume.

UNDER TEN VICEROYS.

REMINISCENCES OF A GURKHA BY MAJOR GEN. NIGEL WOODYATT, C. B. Published by Herbert Jenkins.

A writer who can claim to have served in India under ten different Viceroys must have a considerable knowledge of the country. And the fact that a considerable part of that he was an officer in an Indian regiment also gives him some claim to speak of India. But when a military man takes up the pen to write of India we generally know what to expect. He will be strong on those points specially connected with his profession, and generally sport will hold a prominent place. In the case of the book under review we find scarcely any mention of sport save that of hunting and that only in two or three references. But we hear a good deal about his connection with the Gurkhas of whose regiment he was an officer. We think that the most interesting part of the book is that which deals with this race of soldiers who have, for many years, formed an integral part of the British army in India. Various estimates have appeared of the Gurkha soldier, and the writer appears to have considerable faith in him. It is also always very interesting to have sidelights on the great personalities that have played a part in Indian life, whether British or Indian. Major General Woodyatt has given us glimpses of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Kitchener for whom he had a great admiration. We cannot say that his references to Lord Kitchener are particularly convincing, though they do seem to give an aspect of his character which is not generally touched upon. He is always, or nearly always referred to as being reserved and averse to the society of ladies. He gives us pictures of Kitchener which seem to refute this idea, for he had many opportunities of seeing him in the homes of the officers he visited. Kitchener doubtless had a human side, and the writer saw it. It seems almost a pity that he did not show more often than was the case. He claims that Kitchener was "a man and not an official machine" Though many will not agree in placing Kitchener on the high pedestal Major General Woodyatt places him, it will be acknowledged that he was possessed of certain high abilities, and that he rendered a great service to the British Empire during the days of the war. He devotes a chapter to the Amritsar troubles, and it is clear where his sympathies lie though he does attempt to deal with the incident more fairly than military men have been inclined to. At the same time few Indians will agree with his statement of the case. The photograph of Mahatma Gandhi is one of the best we have seen published. While there is nothing of particular merit about the book it does serve to give the views of military commander who has been closely asscoaited with the Indian army through a long period of service.

The book breathes undying faith in the potentialities of living India. The learned Professor sees the salvation of the country in Ahimsa. He says: "It is time to reaffirm the ancient truth that the freedom worth having is what we win by strength of the spirit, not by power of the sword; for the seek *Swaraj* not for National aggrandisement but for the service of Humanity. Abuse, racial hate, violence, riots will not hasten but, in my opinion, retard the coming of Swaraj. Real Swaraj will be won by self-knowledge, self-purification and self-sacrifice."

The author develops the idea of the greatness of ancient India at length in six chapters. The chapter on "An Ancient University" contains very valuable information on the Nalanda University which was once the pride of India imparting education in all branches of knowledge to thousands of students. "Allegiance to the mighty servants of Humanity and to the Aesthetic Ideal were marks of this University. The spiritual, rightly understood is not in conflict with the aesthetic; the beautiful is spiritual; and what more beautiful than to be altruistic, to serve society and worship the God in Man?

The book ends with a chapter on Sacrifice. Nothing that has been lasting in the world but has had its birth in sacrifice. "No flower but owes its bloom and beauty to nature's *tapasya* under the sun everyday; and without *tapasya* no people may hope to walk the road to Freedom."

ARYAN IDEAL.

THE ARYAN IDEAL:—By Prof. T. L. Vaswani. Published by Ganesh and Co., Madras.

The book under review is the first of My Motherland Series. In this series the author hopes to interpret aspects of the spirit of India as reflected in her culture and civilisation and in the lines of the saints and sages and the heroes of her history. The author believes that what India suffers from is a loss of memory and as soon as she regains it she will know her true self and gird her loins to fight the battle of freedom so nobly as to set an example for distant nations to follow.

A RESOLUTE GIRL.

BALVAN BALAKI:—By C. K. Oza.

The book under review is a Gujarati novel adapted from a well-known work of Charlotte Brante. The interest of the book is centred round the character of an orphan girl, Jivan Shatini, who receives very bad treatment in her earlier days at the hands of her guardian. The latter tired of the responsibility of bringing up the orphan-charge sends her away to an orphanage. The author has succeeded in nicely depicting the rigorous discipline of an orphanage and the mechanical life required to be followed by each inmate which leaves little scope for the exercise of originality in students. But the struggle of her higher life begins later on when she sacrifices the prospect of a life of pleasures and comforts rather than succumb to moral degradation. By a rare moral courage she sacrifices the advances of her rich master whom she loved devotedly and as soon as she comes to know he has a wife already she leaves the house where she passed the best years of her life without the knowledge of her lover and chooses the life of a forlorn wanderer till she finds some work as a teacher in a distant and obscure village. When she learns that her lover has lost his mad wife, and become blind and lonely she becomes his partner in life and passes the rest of her life in devoted service. The subsidiary history of one Rashilal, a young man actuated by an earnest desire to serve the country of his birth has not been fully developed though it is of lively interest.

The language at times is unnatural and forced. The scene in the beginning of the book is placed somewhere near Surat in Gujarat but the colloquial portion has absolutely nothing to justify the location. The sentences are often long drawn out and the style is heavy. The author would have done well to observe the simplicity of style in vogue by the writing of Gandhiji.

The book is well got up and nicely printed.

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